PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,930—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5128	M. DeHorne	27th Feb.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5128	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	3600	T. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5527	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5128	M. De Horne	24th "
P. OCEANA	6523	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramsevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	3,709	19th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	28th Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 22, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamer.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March '97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, about 28th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about 26th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELD.

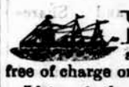
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. PO.....4th March 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

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TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

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Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

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Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
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THE NEW SHAPES for 1897.
BEST FOURFOLD LINEN

SPECIALLY MADE TO RESIST the rough usages in INDIAN WASHING.

DHOBIE PROOF.

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MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
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KEMP'S VARIOUS TONIC AND STRENGTHENING MEDICINES

Provide efficient assistance to the constitution in warding off the attack of epidemic disease of every Kind.—

KEMP'S Coca Cordial .....per Bottle Rs. 2 8
A most pleasant preparation of the Drug.

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A combination of the most active Tonics known, forming a perfect stimulant and nerve Food.

KEMP'S Two Extracts of Sarsaparilla per Bottle.....Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 8 8
Invaluable for the purification of the Blood and efficient cleansing of the System.

KEMP'S Parrish's Food per Bottle Re. 1 and .....Re. 1 12
A fine Tonic for Ladies, Children and delicate persons.

KEMP'S Parrish's Food with Quinine per Bottle .....Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3 0
Similar to above but more Powerful in action.

KEMP'S Easton's Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia per Bottle .....Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 8
Prompt and efficient in Tonic action and very beneficial in Muscular Debility, Anæmia, &c.

A judicious selection of these remedies should be Kept in every Indian Household—It is specially pointed out that they are more reliable than imported goods, being always freshly prepared.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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The Breath of Flowers at your Toilet

DISINFECTANT.
CLEANSING.

The most delightful preparation for cleansing the teeth and mouth is

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Used daily with a tooth brush it will keep the teeth in splendid condition whilst it stands WITHOUT a RIVAL as a fragrant mouth wash. A small quantity mixed with water will impart a delicate odour and a sense of freshness and purity to the mouth unattainable by any other means.

Price Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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With all the troubles that follow in their train, Can be successfully treated by means of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Which has relieved and cured many who have suffered for years. Mild cases will yield immediately to its curative power, and those of older standing are relieved and cured by a short but continuous course of the remedy.

Price Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES,
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Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks from	56	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	0
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"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	35	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
"	3in. " "	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
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"	Card Case	18	0
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"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
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"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
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"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
"	Christening Mugs Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79	0
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"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
"	Presentation Trowels	130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 150 and	205	0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs. 1,250	0	

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. GOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SINGAPORE CHAIRS AND SETTEES,

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Deck, Rs. 8; Verandah, Rs. 10-8; Smoking Room, Rs. 11-8;

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ARTISTIC AND COMFORTABLE.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

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ANTISEPTIC BOUQUET.

A FRAGRANT ESSENCE charged with powerful disinfectants. Sprinkled on the clothing, the handkerchief, or the hands, it wards off infection and is useful during epidemics. May also be used as a spray. Per bot., Re. 1-8; per dozen, Rs. 15.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
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FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

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We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognised to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and economy.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1832, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready on immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:—

A. Stem-winder, sterling silver, hall marked, Rs. jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch 10

AA. The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved 15

B. Gold-stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 30 actions, with gold or steel hands small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc... 30

BB. The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper ... 55

C. Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches 65

CC. The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc. 100

D. Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25... 160

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances.

Address for letters and orders.

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
7, Red Lion Court,
London, E. C.

☞ Wanted at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1897, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Hirabhai B. Wacha, Esq., asking the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings for six months.

2. Appointment of four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who will retire on 1st April next, viz. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar Esq., the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, K.M. Shroff, Esq., and Hurkisendas Nurrotumdas, Esq.

3. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1897-98.

4. Notice of motion from R. H. Vincent, Esq., C.I.E., seconded by Bhalchandar K. Bhatawadekar, Esq., for the appointment of Messrs. Nanabhai R. Ranina and A. Thomson as Auditors.

4. Notice of motion from Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq., of his intention to propose that the President be authorized to request His Excellency the Governor-of-Council to convey the humble prayer of the Corporation that Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress will be pleased to fix an earlier day than the 28th June next for the celebration, in Bombay, of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Reign.

5. Letter from Mr. Secretary Atkins, stating that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to re-appoint Grattan Geary, Esq., member of the Joint Schools Committee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect recommending sanction to the grant of Rs 819-5-0 acting allowances payable to the estate of the late Mr. Pherozshah Rustomjee (Rs. 722-5-4;) to Mr. L. W. Michael, Acting Third Assistant Assessor, Rs. 72-9-4; to temporary clerk in the Secretary's Office Rs. 4.

6. Ditto to the payment of the saving of Rs. 19-5-8 in conveyance allowance caused by the temporary transfer of Mr. Purshotam Gangadhar as acting Revenue and Refund Audit officer to the two Acting Assistant Assessors."

7. Ditto sanction to the transfer of Rs. 15,000 from savings in the grant for III. Water Works, to same Budget section II, to meet excess due to larger number of bursts having occurred on the Tansa and Vehar lines during the year.

8. Ditto sanction to the transfer of Rs. 1,000 from savings in the grant for III, Water Works, to same Budget section II, for cost of strainers in the unfiltered water channel at Malabar Hill Reservoir Filter Beds."

9. Ditto the carrying out of the drainage of new burial ground for Mahomedans and Jews at Tank Bunder at a cost of Rs. 3,300 and the construction of enclosures walls, 6 feet high, for ditto at Rs. 13,533. The cost, Rs. 17,323, plus 10 per cent for contingencies, to be debited to savings in the grant of Rs. 67,000 for the said burying grounds.

10. Ditto to the further hiring of 75 carts and bullocks with drivers for the Health Department from 15th December to 28th February instant, at a total cost of Rs. 7,734-3-0.

11. Ditto to the renewal of leases, for five years, of chawls belonging to Mr. Dawoodbhai Ebrahim, occupied by biggaries of the Health Department at Camatipura, Rs. 212 per mensem; at Bapty Road, Rs. 100; at Jairazbhai Street, Rs. 47 per mensem.

12. Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned up to 17th February.

13. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the appropriation of accommodation in the new burial ground for Mahomedans, Jews, and Beni-Israel.

14. Petition from Moulvi Hidayetullah, Kazi Ismail Mahal, Mr. Mahomed Hason Muckba, Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgal and others on behalf of Suni Mussalmans regarding the Question of the closing of the burying ground and opening of new burying grounds at Tank Bunder.

15. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding applications from the Bombay Christian Burial Board drawing attention to the fact that the burying ground for Christians at Sewri, has become so filled with graves that the place can no longer provide for the interment of the dead of the Christian communities, and requesting that the Corporation will provide additional land for burying purposes on the north of the cemetery at a cost, as estimated by the Municipal Executive Engineer, of Rs. 80,000.

16. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No, 11932 of 24th January 1895, sanctioning the lease of a plot of land to the north-east of the Nalchada Tank for the purposes of a road metal depot, that the lease may be declined.

17. Report of the Standing Committee on the question of agreement with the Piru Mahomed Mill Company in connection with the construction of a road along the Tulsi pipe lins from Haines Road to the premises of the said Company.

18. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase from Mr. Sitaram Luximan of land and buildings at No. 17, Currey Road, required for part of the site of the eastern approach to the overbridge at a cost of Rs. 6,398-1-1.

19. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the general improvement of Musjid Bunder Road.

20. Letter from Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinsha, on behalf of Mr. Framji Pestonji Vakil, protesting against the utilization for the deposit of town sweepings of land at Chinchpoor.

21. Letter from Mr. Secretary Atkins on the subject of expenditure on the erection of buildings for primary schools in the City of Bombay.

22. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from Proceedings of the Committee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

24. Recommending that sanction be given to the Corporation's retiring room being placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for a period of two months for use as a laboratory by Dr. Bitter, Bacteriologist to the Egyptian Government.

24. Recommending that Surgeon-Major Kirkar's pay, while employed by the Municipality during the ensuing financial year, Rs. 1,320 per mensem, be charged to the grant sanctioned, or hereafter to be sanctioned for special sanitary measures.

25. Ditto forwarding a report as to the expediture on carbolic acid powder, disinfectants, etc., during the current year adding that the excess expenditure will be adjusted against the grants for the special measures for the suppression of the plague.

26. Ditto forwarding memorandum from the Commissioner enclosing letter from Professor Haffkine regarding the prophylactic treatment of bubonic plague.

27. Letter from the Commissioner reporting that, under section 414 (2) of the Municipal Act, he has issued a further notification regarding the cutting off of private water connections during the outbreak of bubonic plague.

28. Letter from Mr Morajt Dharsi requesting that he may be allowed compensation for the loss which he states he has sustained on account of Goods stored in godowns at de Souza Street Mandvi not being allowed to be removed for one month and ten days.

29 Letter from the Commissioner reporting on petition from Messrs. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, N. G. Chandavarkar and other inhabitants of Bombay regarding the prevailing pestilence of bubonic plague.

30. Quarterly statement of the assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st December 1896.

31. Statement showing modification of dimensions which were allowed in certain building cases during the half-year ended 31st December, 1896.

32. Statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India and to the Municipal security-holders on 31st December 1896 on account of loans raized from time to time.

33. Statistical Report and Returns of Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for the year 1896.

(By Order of the President,)
H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary,
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, February 23, 1897.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay & the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TO SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

ON account of the large number of Passengers now applying for SEASON TICKETS, and the limited space available in which to issue them, passengers wishing to renew their Tickets are advised to do so as early as possible.

In order also to further reduce inconvenience it is hereby notified that Tickets will be available up to the 3rd day of the month succeeding that in which they would ordinarily expire.

PASSENGERS living at ANDHERI and MALAD are informed that SEASON TICKETS to Church Gate can be obtained on application to the Station Masters concerned.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A HEALTH OFFICER for the City Municipality of Bijapur. Pay Rs. 30—40. Apply with Testimonials to the Undersigned.

G. D. PANSE, President,
Bijapur Municipality.
Camp Belgi, 18th February, 1897.

WANTED,

FOUR HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, on general duty, in the Bijapur District. Pay Rs. 30—40. Apply with Testimonials to the Undersigned.

G. D. PANSE,
Collector of Bijapur.
Camp Belgi, 18th February, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Byculla, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, sweet-toned ebonized square pianoforte, strong-built open carriage, powerful bay waler mare, harness, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of W. NIMMO, Esq.

☞The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, in the compound of the Medical Stores, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Hink's lamps, pictures, Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, flower pots, etc., the property of Dr. J. B. MALONEY.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware Singer's sewing machine on stand strong built victoria, one hand-some and fast silver grey horse and one mare, both going in single harness and two sets of nearly new single harness, incandescent gas chandelier arc and bracket lamps, real Brussels' and Persian carpets, large size stove with water boiler and utensils, pigeons, geese, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, chintz and coir matting, perambulator, etc., the property of A. MAHLER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21th February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 13, Marine Lines, valuable and hand-some teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich brussels, carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong-built buggy, sets of harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of plants, Surat goats, fowls, grass-cutting machine, &c., the property of Capt. L. H. VIDAL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT THE BYBULLA COMMISSION STABLE, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

About 20 horses and ponies, the property of European gentlemen proceeded to Europe. All the horses and ponies will be sold to the highest bidder.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, made to order, very little used.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful C. B. pony, 13-1½ for life, very fast trotter.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab, 14-1, 8 years, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND GLASS DOOR BOOK CASES, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway opposite to the Tramway Stables the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. H. Harly and Sons, consisting of woollen piece-goods flannel of sorts chintz, calico Ladies stockings hand bags-walking sticks, watch guards, belts neckties collars tin trunks hand gloves cigar cases Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines, No. 10, Razais glass door book cases and many other sundry articles. Also all the stock in-trade of Excess Colaba Dairy, consisting of machines, buckets, cans, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by the said Road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Mariker as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 48, new Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1897.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General India,
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1896.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. A. F. Ferguson as Auditor in the place of Mr. H. S. Symons.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bomoay, 13th February, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th February, 1897, both days inclusive.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 2nd Entrances for the 2nd Spring Meeting to be held on the 9th, 11th and 13th March, 1897, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of the General Condition No. 9.

J. O. HOOD.
Secretary, Madras Races.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS in different Technological subjects will be held at the above Institute under the authority of the CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE and are OPEN to CANDIDATES throughout India.

Applications accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 naming the subjects in which the Candidate seeks to be examined for the current year, must reach the Principal of the above Institute before MONDAY, 8th March.

No Application after that date is admissible.

The dates of holding the Examinations will be notified hereafter, but probably they will be in the 2nd Week of May.

For further Particulars address PRINCIPAL of the Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (25) TWENTY-FIVE per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per Annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & CO.,
Agents.
5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 18th February, 1897.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are flecing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and improved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs House.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG
5, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE.....	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG.....	
HONGKONG.....	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO.....	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON.....	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI.....	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending the remittances.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other good vertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, and for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientain
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE CITY BANK, LIMITED THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 150,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce,

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a fully qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.
DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.
PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.
INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.
INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.
SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.
CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., GORDUNDAS KHATAO C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited),
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 Bon. }	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	420	10 pr. ct.	320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. n. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	2
Chartered Bank ...	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	4/3
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	31-5s.	444
National Bank ...					
Do India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	7200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Depots ...	14,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	156
Bijoor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press, Ld.	1600	200	200	dvd Rs25	320
Calico	1500	11,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	205
East India	2350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	95
Fort	150	2,500	600	25+20	1,100
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	350
Himmali Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs40	630
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Mohamedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	800	800	600	52	96
Mercantile	2,000	185	185	dvd Rs 6	75
Mitchell Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs30	330
Muscat M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Nipani of Belgaum ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	10	255
Samarth	1200	500	500	30	65
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Steam	400	2,000	750	50	530
Upper Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Varat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	200
Vekaria		1,000	10	vdRs65	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					Ignar.
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	3 p. c.	...
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	...	£ 18	...	o.	...
Ahmedabad Prantij ...	4,000	500	400		
Thasra Kapadwanj ...	26,700	500	5	...	
Taptí Valley ...					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yea	
Alliance	1,200	2,100	all		
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	4 65
Arunachal S. & M. Co., Ld ...	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Limited ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	695
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay Nassau Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	2,000	500	500	25	700
Dahisar Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,000
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 22	600
Framjee Petit Institute ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	580
Hajee Hassan Hingunghat Mills	675	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	680
Howard and Ballomjee ...	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills ...	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hydersabad ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Imperial Cotton Indian Manfg.	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	900	900	900	dvd Rs.10	835
Jam India	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,210
Jehangir Vakil ...	1,350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Kaiser-i-Hind ...	400	200	200	dvd Rs 6	776xd
Kamani Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Kasturchand Sheth Mills ...	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Kesar Mills ...	150	2,500	600	25+20	1,100
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	985
Kohinoor Mills ...	800	500	500	dvd Rs.10	227½
Kurla Mills ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	350
Lakhmidas Khimji Mills ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
Lalbaug Mills ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Lamington Mills ...	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Lodai Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	800	800	600	52	96
Mercantile	2,000	185	185	dvd Rs 6	75
Meyer Mills ...	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs30	330
Muscat M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Nipani of Belgaum ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	10	255
Samarth	1200	500	500	30	65
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Steam	400	2,000	750	50	530
Upper Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Varat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	200
Vekaria		1,000	10	vdRs65	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					Ignar.
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	3 p. c.	...
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	...	£ 18	...	o.	...
Ahmedabad Prantij ...	4,000	500	400		
Thasra Kapadwanj ...	26,700	500	5	...	
Taptí Valley ...					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yea	
Alliance	1,200	2,100	all		
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	4 65
Arunachal S. & M. Co., Ld ...	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Limited ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	695
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay Nassau Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	2,000	500	500	25	700
Dahisar Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,000
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 22	600
Framjee Petit Institute ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	580
Hajee Hassan Hingunghat Mills	675	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	680
Howard and Ballomjee ...	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills ...	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hydersabad ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Imperial Cotton Indian Manfg.	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	900	900	900	dvd Rs.10	835
Jam India	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,210
Jehangir Vakil ...	1,350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Kaiser-i-Hind ...	400	200	200	dvd Rs 6	776xd
Kamani Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Kasturchand Sheth Mills ...	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Kesar Mills ...	150	2,500	600	25+20	1,100
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	985
Kohinoor Mills ...	800	500	500	dvd Rs.10	227½
Kurla Mills ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	350
Lakhmidas Khimji Mills ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
Lalbaug Mills ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Lamington Mills ...	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Lodai Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	800	800	600	52	96
Mercantile	2,000	185	185	dvd Rs 6	75
Meyer Mills ...	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs30	330
Muscat M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Nipani of Belgaum ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	10	255
Samarth	1200	500	500	30	65
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Steam	400	2,000	750	50	530
Upper Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Varat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	200
Vekaria		1,000	10	vdRs65	105

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld ...		1,000	100	... 1	115 5½
Back Bay Baths ...	...	200	30	50	156
Badham Pile...	8,000	100	100	12	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450 1,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	75	62
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	257
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	2,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	19
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn y	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17 207
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	350
Kemp & Co	4,000	300	175	21	
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	90
Marsks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180 60
Master Hotels ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Mazgaon Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,800	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½ 80
Scady & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	1,000
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	14
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	295
Tel nece Co.	6,000	361	100	dvd Rs11	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9
Gold Leaf ...	"	25-12 Nom.
Eglish, bar Gold, old ...	"	24-13½
Do. do. new ...	"	24-11½
Australia bar Gold ...	"	24-14½
Bombay bar Gold ...	"	24-15
overeigns ...	"	25-14
Do. Dreuses ...	"	15-13½
Silver 17 ...	"	36-8
Do. 17d ...	"	36-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 5-42m., 5-13a. Low water, 10-0m., 10-53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Western India Turf Club, adjourned half-yearly general meeting, Esplanade Hotel Annexe, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Jewarmull Motiram, a sweetmeat seller at Thakordwar, has reported to the police that a servant of his, who had been in his employ for three days only, absconded on Sunday, after committing theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 69.

A WOMAN RUN OVER.—Krishnabai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing at the 5th Lane, Kamatipura, was, on Monday evening, crossing the Bazaar Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a victoria, and she sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

BALLOONING IN SIND.—The Horse Show at Lathar closed with a successful balloon ascent and parachute jump by Miss Beaumont, on the 9th instant. Many thousands of people were present. Professor P. A. Van Tasselt inflated the big balloon in seventeen minutes; Miss Beaumont also made another jump at Badin for the Pir and his followers on the 17th. At both places people were very enthusiastic, believing Miss Beaumont to be blessed with some supernatural power.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, this evening, at 5-30, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule II. The honorary secretary will next read a paper on the "Harparowri or the Behari women's ceremony for producing rain," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, Hulwa Raj, Hatwa, Behar.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A cricket match was played, on Sunday last, at Surat, between Mr. Dhondi's team and the Surat High School Cricket Club, and resulted in a win for Mr. Dhondi's team by 70 runs, the scores being 151 and 81, respectively. Messrs. Broker, Vatcha, and Gunpatrao scored 43, 43, and 23, respectively, for the winning team. For the High School, Anti scored 34 runs, but was once saved before breaking his egg by the umpire's decision in his favour. The play was made in excellent style by Mr. Nanavati, who scored 17 after a well-played game.

OBITUARY.—We have to announce the premature death of Mr. Julio Ribeiro, M.A., which took place, yesterday, at 4 p.m., at Horaby Road, Fort. He had been suffering from typhoid fever for ten days, and the best medical help failed to afford him any relief. He was a bright student in the Wilson College, and afterwards held the appointment of Professor in the above and Baroda Colleges. He was the first to start a philatelic journal in India, and edited the "Indian Philatelist" with competence. He obtained several scholarships from the local university.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Austria	Nowotny	
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu	
Favorite	Princess May	Coote	
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezzotti	
Valse	Delores	Waldteufel	
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Walter Middleton, a winchman, employed on board the steam-ship Carthage, was, yesterday, charged at the instance of Inspector Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner in the public street. On Monday night, accused went to the house, occupied by one Bertha Fishmace, at Kamatipura, and wanted to enter the place. When he was refused admission by the woman, the man, it is alleged, struck her several blows on her stomach and threw a small empty box on her. The police came on the scene and arrested the accused. As the woman complained of pain in the stomach, consequent upon the blows struck, Inspector Moore took her to the St. George's Hospital, where, on examination, she was not found to have sustained any injury. The accused, in admitting the offence, said that he went to the house to look for some of his friends. They would not let him go upstairs, and he consequently delivered a blow to the woman; in doing which he was, of course, wrong. His Worship fined Middleton Rs. 10.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Shivram, an old offender, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Manley, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Saturday afternoon, broken into the house, belonging to one Hiroo, a woman, residing at Girgaum, with intent to commit theft. On the 1st January last, prosecutrix locked the door of her room and went to live at Malad, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever in Bombay. About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the accused and another man, while taking their round along the Girgaum Road, in search of some booty, came near the prosecutrix's house, and finding it wholly deserted, made the utmost of the opportunity by at once breaking open the lock on the door by means of a jimmy, an instrument of house-breaking which they always carried with them. However, before the entry could be effected, a neighbour noticed them and raised an alarm. The accused and his companion at once bolted, but they were caught. Accused was arrested at a short distance from the place, while his comrade made his escape good. The police on going to the house found the jimmy and the lock, broken open, lying near the door. Accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DAY LIGHT BURGLARY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Rangoo Nanoo, a Hindu, with house-breaking by day and theft of copper pots and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 14, belonging to Narayen Mahadev, residing at Koombharwada. About two months ago complainant locked the door of his room and went to his native country. About 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening, a number of children were playing on the cots of the complainant's house, when a neighbour saw the accused and another man breaking open the lock on the door of the complainant's room and entering the place. A few minutes after, both of them came out of the room, the accused carrying a bundle under his arm. They then separated and proceeded in different directions. The accused went to a Purdasi's shop in the street, and leaving the property in charge of the shop-keeper, went away. The neighbour, who had been watching the accused's movements all the time, went and informed the police, with the result that about half-an-hour after, when the accused returned to the Purdasi's shop to take the bundle, he was at once pounced upon by the policeman posted there and taken into custody. A search was made for his companion, but he was nowhere to be found. Accused pleaded not guilty, but on the evidence his Worship convicted him, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—A Correspondent writes:—The Church of Nossa Senhora do Mar in Lower Damaun was crowded yesterday evening, the occasion being the wedding of Mr. Remediano Manuel Marquis with Anna Rosa Ludovica, the daughter of Mr. Camillo Jose dos Remedios. The bridegroom, accompanied by his godfather Dr. Claudiano Jose da Cunha, and several of his Christian, Parsee and Hindu friends, arrived at the church, precisely at 5 p.m., the young bride, who wore a superb white dress and presented a comely appearance, coming with her godmother, Mrs. Christiano da Cunha, and relatives and friends, a few minutes later. After the Sunday evening prayer was over, the bride and bridegroom took the usual oaths, and the Revd. Father Pementa joined their hands and blessed them. The service in the church was then concluded by a Litany of All Saints for the Bombay plague, specially fixed for Sunday and Thursday evenings, after which the bride and bridegroom proceeded to the parochial house to sign their names in the register book. Then the bridal party, which had swelled into a large number, headed by a band of native music, wended its way along the main road to the Fernao da Cunha street, amidst firing of crackers, to the house of Mr. Claudiano dos Remedios, the uncle and adoptive father of the bride, where a magnificent pendal had been erected for the reception of the guests. After the whole party was served with cake and wine, Mr. Diogo de Brito, an advocate of the District Court, in an eloquent speech, with a short discourse on the Catholic obligations of marriage, proposed the toast of the newly married couple, which was drunk heartily by the whole company. At night a dance was given in the pendal, which was attended by the elite of Damaun. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Manuel Sebastian Vaz, a band being in attendance, and was kept up until daybreak. During intervals sumptuous refreshments were served.

FREEMASONRY AT LANOWLI.—Lodge Barton, No. 475, working under the Scottish Constitution, held its annual installation meeting and banquet at Lanowli, on Saturday, the 13th instant, when a large number of masons, belonging to the English as well as the Scotch Constitution, were present. A deputation from the Grand Lodge, A. S. F. I., consisting of Mr. P. N. Wadia, the Grand Master Depute; Mr. K. R. Cama, the Past G.M.D.; Mr. J. W. Hepworth, the Substitute Grand Master; Mr. A. W. Seabrook, the Past S. G. M.; Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, G. J. W.; and Mr. J. A. Brandon, G.D. of C., attended the meeting, and was accorded the usual honours. The Grand Master Depute complimented the Lodge upon the good work done during the year by Mr. J. J. Richardson, the retiring master, who was ably supported by Mr. H. Lewis, the indefatigable P. M., treasurer and secretary, and other brethren. The installation ceremony was impressively performed by Mr. Pestonji Dorabji, P. M. The new master, Mr. C. F. Geddes, having thanked the members of the Lodge for the confidence they had reposed in him, the brethren retired to a sumptuous banquet. The table was tastefully decorated by Mrs. H. Lewis and the two Mrs. Radfords. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' band was in attendance, and performed a beautiful selection of music during the evening. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were proposed, and duly responded to in eloquent language by the Grand Lodge officers and visitors. Amongst those present were: Messrs. P. N. Wadia, K. R. Cama, J. W. Hepworth, A. W. Seabrook, R. K. R. Cama, J. A. Brandon, G. N. Nadkarni, J. J. Richardson, R. Saxton, P. Dorabjee, M. Connell, C. M. Bhatt, H. Lewis, J. S. Smith, C. F. Geddes, G. Nutley, Thos. Jones, D. Hormasjee, E. A. Radford, J. Sweete, D. J. Radford, Framji, J. G. Pearce, W. Saxton, W. Billing, T. Ingram, K. Hiltman, H. Allen, G. Stevens, and T. Windibault. Besides the brethren who came from Bombay, there was a goodly contingent from Poona and Kirkee, representing Lodges Level, S.C., and Orian in the West, E.C. In the earlier part of the evening, Mr. Cunningham took some excellent photos of the group of brethren.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CHASTISING A WIFE WITH A PIECE OF FIREWOOD.

IMPERATRIX VS. LINGA BIN HANMA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in December last, convicted the accused of causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, and of giving false information touching it to screen the offender; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

In this case Bira bin Hanma was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Hirchi by striking her with a stick and with his fist several blows on various parts of the body, with the result that death ensued from the injuries received by her; and the appellant Linga his brother, was charged with causing disappearance of evidence of the above offence by assisting Bira to throw Hirchi's dead body into a tank with the intention of screening the offender; and further with giving to the police patel of his village information which he knew to be false, namely, to the effect that Hirchi was accidentally drowned in the tank. It appeared that Hirchi did not like her husband Bira, and frequently left his house to visit her parents, and she and her husband were on the worst of terms and were always quarrelling. On the night of the 3rd October last, a quarrel broke out between Bira and his wife, and the latter used some foul terms of abuse, whereupon he struck her with his fists and a piece of wood used for fuel. She fell down, and Linga and his wife, coming upon the scene, and finding that she was motionless and apparently lifeless, tried to revive her by throwing water over her, but failed, and it became evident that she was dead. Linga determined to get rid of the body by throwing it into the tank, which was about a quarter of a mile distant from their house. They carried the corpse to the tank and threw it into the water. Next morning the brothers went to the house of their landlord and told him that Hirchi had accidentally fallen into the tank and been drowned. The landlord had reason to suspect from the accused's manner that he was not speaking the truth and asked him some questions, whereupon Linga made a clean breast of the matter and asked for advice. Linga then went to the police patel on the same day and reported to him that Hirchi had gone to the tank to wash clothes and had been drowned. The patel at once went to the tank, had the corpse removed from the water, and sent a report to the police, but held no formal inquest, as it was dark. Next morning an inquest was held, and as several injuries were found on the body, it was sent to the dispensary at Siddapur. A post mortem examination showed that the cause of death was rupture of the liver and of the spleen. These and the fracture of a rib were, in the opinion of the hospital assistant, caused by violence upon the deceased during her life-time. The two accused were arrested and made confessions, which were recorded by the third class magistrate at Siddapur. They were then sent before the first class magistrate, and the first accused was charged with murder, and Linga with the other offence for which he was tried. The magistrate ascertained from the hospital assistant that both the liver and the spleen of the deceased were enlarged and more liable to rupture than they would have been in a normal condition, and he committed the first accused on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The acting Sessions Judge was of opinion that the magistrate had taken a rather lenient view of the facts, even as they appeared from the prisoner's own confession, and would have done better to frame a charge of culpable homicide against him, leaving the Sessions Court to determine whether sufficient grounds existed for convicting of some less serious offence, yet upon a careful review of all the circumstances, Mr. Hervey had not thought it necessary to alter the charge. He found the first accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The second accused, the appellant Linga, was also convicted of the charge laid against him and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, saw no reason to interfere and rejected the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

TRIGUMDAS MULJEE VS. NATHIBAI, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, widow of the late Lilladhur Haridas, who was represented by her brother-in-law, Jeewandas Haridas, and against the brother of Lilladhur Haridas. Mr. Scott and Mr. Jardine, and afterwards Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Russell appeared for the defendants. The particulars of the case have already been published, in which charges of fraud and misrepresentation were made by the plaintiff against the late Lilladhur Haridas and Mr. Sadashiv Shunker Wagh, head clerk to the Official Assignee. His Lordship, at the close of the inquiry, dismissed the suit with costs, holding that the aforesaid charges were unfounded and untrue.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CASHIER.

In the Rangoon District Magistrate's Court Mr. Eddis applied on Tuesday morning for a warrant of arrest of Mr. H. C. Lutter on a charge of criminal breach of trust by a employe (408 L. P. C.).

Mr. C. P. Lacey, manager of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, stated that Mr. Lutter was the cashier of the Corporation in Rangoon. On January 25th it was discovered that Rs. 1,238-13-4, paid by Mr. Macgregor had not been entered in the cash book. Mr. Lutter admitted that the money had been received and next day brought it back. It was entered (with witness's knowledge) on the proper date of payment—January 14th. He corrected the first balance and the others were subsequently corrected in the office. After that witness made enquiries into the accounts and found two papers purporting to be lists of outstandings. The gross total at the bottom of each list showed the correct accounts, according to the ledger. To get this total witness would have to add Rs. 15,174 to the outstandings. Witness had traced a portion of this sum. Of the bills shown on the list as outstandings, a considerable number had been paid. These bills had never been shown to witness but from time to time witness received a detailed statement showing the number of logs undelivered. Besides this there were certain sales of beer. When a bill was paid Mr. Lutter was required to initial the press copy. On going over the accounts witness found a number of bills marked paid but the amounts had not been entered on the Corporation's books. Mr. Lutter was offered an opportunity to explain but said he would give no explanation as to how the money had disappeared. The total defalcations amounted to a larger sum. A warrant was issued, bail not being allowed. Mr. Lutter was arrested Messrs. Van Someren and Bagley have been retained for the defence.

EFFIE: "Jack, papa said we must not see each other any more." Jack: "Indeed! Shall I turn the gas out!"

A LADY cyclist in knickerbockers was once riding in the neighbourhood of Wareham. She lost her way, and seeing a countryman in front, rode up to him, alighted, and said: "Can you tell me if this is the right way to Wareham?" The man looked her up and down with great attention, and slowly replied: "Yes, miss—yes; you seem to have got 'em on all right."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE exodus of the Government from Calcutta is fixed for the 27th of March, the offices opening in Simla on the 29th of the same month.

THERE is a significant note in Lord Robert's new book, and it ought to come with particular force at the present juncture. The words are these:—"Lord Northbrook spent the summer of 1874 in Calcutta in consequence of the famine necessities having to be met."

THE long drought at Sylhet has at last broken, and there has been a general fall of rain and prospects of more. The water-famine is now practically, it is hoped, at end, and the *burrowa* and *aman dhan* crops saved. As regards food supplies, there never was any danger of scarcity: prices are a little more than normal, and should now fall.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 13th February, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 90,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,33,500. Other earnings Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,24,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 266-10-8. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 2,09,390-6-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 249-4-5.

MRS. JULIETTE BEATRICE AMANDE LEMESURIER has filed a plaint in the District Court of Colombo for a judicial separation against her husband, Mr. C. J. R. LeMesurier, alias Abdul Hamid, on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant with Miss Caraco. The plaint also asks for a division of the joint property belonging to the complainant and the defendant. The plaint was accepted by the Acting District Judge, Mr. J. H. Tempier, and summons are returnable on the 8th proximo.

THE friendly intermingling of Russian soldiers with the troops of the allies in the Crimea during the burial truce after the great sortie, and on some other occasions, was an interesting but by no means unaccountable feature of the campaign. An anonymous correspondent of the "Avenir Militaire" with the view of showing that there was no international antipathy between the Russians and the French at

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1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.
TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has
CURED THOUSANDS.
Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

INDUSN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16ths in London yesterday, at 112; but Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 117. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8th to 2 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unchanged at 1 7-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 29 11-16d. per oz.; no fresh quotations coming from New York, that market being closed to-day. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8th lower in London, at £62½. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102½; Paris Exchange on London advanced a shade to £62¼.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, when there was a good demand at last Sale rates. The total quantity put forward at these sales is 643,000 Goat, and 980,000 Sheep Skins.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, last evening, with spot and arrival prices all unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 29,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

Here, the Cotton market has remained steady to-day with a fair demand, but only a few transactions have been reported. Prices are unchanged with the exception of Broach, which is raised Rs. 2 per candy, "Fine" being quoted at Rs. 195, and "Good" at Rs. 190.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There is no change to report in the position of these markets which are quiet in tone, with little or no fresh business doing for shippers' account, and rates nominally unaltered.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,559 bales.
Wheat	4,547 cwts.
Rapeseed	679 "
Gingellyseed	14,871 "
Groundnuts	1,006 "
Castorseed	3,345 "
Rice	8,953 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. The "Persepolis" (chartered Messageries steamer) already berthed for London has booked 700 tons for Havre via London, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business to-day has been upon a very limited scale, few Merchants' Bills having been offered; and the market closed dull as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-4d. "
Francs do.	100 1-4. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is still no business worth speaking of passing in this market, and the quotations which have been given throughout the day to the close, of 99¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, 99 3-8 for the coming settlement, and 96½ for Threes must be taken as nearly nominal.

SHARES.—The quotations in our usual list must also be taken as nominal, no business taking place to test them.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 23.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.
Cable Assab Massauah interrupted. Telegrams between Assab and Massauah are transported by boat.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 23rd February, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	7	25 p.m.	16	4
Teheran	23	2	43 p.m.	...	13
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd February, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	..	3
" Karachi	...	21	..	1
" Madras	...	11	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date ..... " 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	358	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,83,000	5,02,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,373	2,56,432	10,164	3,55,369
Per mile of Ry do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,04,935	18,059	11,93,841

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 81,369
Ditto to date ..... " 2,95,841

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,480½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th January, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,85,551	3,33,928	5,519	6,74,998
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,97,566
Decrease	...	...	...	2,22,568

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th February 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,778	51,239	..	8,461	...	18,443
Goods	63,766	54,911	8,855	...	...	5,329
Other earnings	2,888	3,569	...	681	...	3,780
Total for week	1,09,432	1,09,719	...	287	...	...
Aggregate	6,13,946	6,41,336	...	...	...	127,552

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MATHERAN.

DEATH.

ROSS—February 20, at Matheran, of pneumonia, Edith Mignon Gattie, the loved and only child of Charles Edmonstone and Edith Florence Howard Ross, aged 3½ years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PROCTER—FREEMAN—February 23, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Peel, Henry Edward Edleston Procter, to Helen Matilda, daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. A. Freeman, Church Missionary Society.

DEATHS.

DOLEE-MEHRJEE—February 23, at Bombay, Avabai, daughter of the late Sorabjee Pallonjee Dolee-Mehrjee and wife of Rustomjee Hormasjee Bathivala, aged 48.

RIBEIRO—February 23, at Hornby Road, Bombay, Ribeiro (Julio), M.A., of remittent fever, aged 33 years. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 a.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

McNAIR—SMITHE—February 14, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mooltan, by the Rev. J. W. McNair, father of the bridegrooms, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. Mansell, Charles McNair to Essie Smithe; John McNair to Elma Smithe, daughters of Henry Duncan Smithe.

DEATHS.

CROWTHER—February 15, at Secunderabad, Marjorie Susan Nelson, infant daughter of Francis Nelson and Mary Kate Crowther aged 10 months.

GILLHAM—February 13, at Daisy Bank, Spencer Road, Bangalore, Capt. Morgan Gillham, Retired Port Officer, Madras Marine Department, aged 66 years and 11 months.

HADFIELD—February 10, at his residence, Woodcock Hall, Gotacamund, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander James Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment, late 37th Regiment M. I. (Grenadiers), Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy, aged 58.

RAEBURNE—February 11, at Barrackpore, Clara Agatha Raeburne, daughter of the late Riding Master, and Lieutenant Connolly, and wife of late J. P. Raeburne Accountant P. W. D., aged 62 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

IT is decidedly unfortunate that within a few weeks of Lord Salisbury's memorable declaration that Great Britain would never again fight to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire, a British man-of-war should fire the first shot at the insurgents at Canea to uphold Turkish rule in Crete. A German cruiser having joined in the cannonade with a contribution of melanite shells, the Greek flag was hauled down. When the report of this was confirmed by an answer from Mr. Curzon, the announcement was received with loud cheers by the Ministerialists, and there was an explosion of indignation from the Opposition. The cheers from the Government benches will probably do more harm to the Government than the howling and hooting of the Opposition. The British public are not in a mood to exult in the achievement at Canea, by which the Greek flag is lowered, that the Turkish rule may be prolonged in that unhappy island. Mr. Balfour's plea that the bombardment was the only alternative to a European war will not carry conviction to anyone. Lord Salisbury's refusal to agree to the Emperor William's proposal to blockade the Piræus did not bring about a European war. If he protested against the shelling of the Cretan Camp, Germany would not have declared war against England. German policy has been very clearly stated in the semi-official papers in Berlin. It is to take no action in which all the other Powers are not unanimous. The *Kreuz Zeitung* adds that the position of Germany is very strong, for her adherence to one or the other of the groups would be decisive, and Russia or England would pay any price for her support or even for her neutrality. Germany, therefore, will not move without obtaining an advantage equal to that of the other Powers. In other words, the German policy is to watch her opportunity and secure what she can from the fears or the hopes of her neighbours. The danger to European peace has not been diminished; it has been seriously aggravated by what has occurred. Having gone so far, it will be impossible to avoid going further, and compel the Greek fleet to leave Cretan waters. Lord Palmerston, who blockaded the Piræus and seized Greek merchant-ships, replied to the taunt that he had not seized Greek men-of-war by the frank statement that war-vessels might deem it their duty to defend themselves. The Greek fleet of the present day might take the same view, and its destruction by British shells and German melanite would follow. Whose interest would be advanced by such a catastrophe? Recently an experiment was tried at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which not inaptly illustrates the situation. It being desired to ascertain whether cordite could produce a sympathetic explosion twelve cases were placed at considerable distances from a centre case deposited at the Government butts. The centre case being fired all thirteen cases exploded with a deafening report which made people fear for the safety of the arsenal, where 16,000 persons are employed, shook the houses to their foundation, forced doors open, and was heard for ten miles round. There is but too much reason to apprehend that the destruction of the Hellenic fleet in the Levant by the British and German squadrons would bring the Russian Black Sea fleet and mobilised troops to Constantinople, and precipitate that very European war which Mr. Balfour tells the House of Commons could only be averted by raining shells upon the Cretan Greeks.

THE publication of a "Preliminary Account" of the receipts and disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1896-97 will enable the public to gain a better idea than has before been possible of the condition of affairs with which Sir James Westland will be confronted when he makes his Budget statement a month hence. The full effect of the combined calamities of plague and famine even up to the end of December is not, however, brought out in these figures. For instance, in the table of disbursements, famine relief and insurance are only debited with an expenditure of 32 lakhs of rupees as against a Budget provision for the whole year, under the scheme laid down by Lord Lytton's Government, of nearly double that amount. The fact is that a much larger sum than 32 lakhs had been spent on relief works up to the end of December, but had been paid for out of the funds of the Provincial administrations. The transaction, however, on the part of the local Governments has been more in the nature of an advance on the credit of the Imperial Exchequer than of a provincial charge. The contracts with the Government of India only make provision for meeting the ordinary needs of the local Governments, and exceptional expenditure, like that upon Famine relief, has to be met by special grants from Imperial resources. The time for making such grants had not arrived at the end of 1896, since the Provincial exchequers were fairly full. But balances have since been drawn upon to such an extent that these subventions must of necessity soon be made in cases where they have not already been allotted. Meanwhile the income from which to meet these claims becomes more and more restricted from the very causes which give rise to the demand. The revenues of the Government of India under the principal heads show marked deficits as compared with the first nine months of 1895-96. In land revenue, including that of irrigated areas, the drop for the period was no less than 180½ lakhs. Of the twenty-seven crores to be realised before the end of March only eleven crores and twenty lakhs had been forthcoming. Land revenue is always collected more freely from January to March than in any other quarter of the year, but the balance of sixteen crores required to make up the Budget estimate will certainly not be forthcoming. Heavy suspensions have been found necessary in all affected parts of India, and in the North-West remissions have been granted on a large scale.

In the revenue derived from Opium there is a falling off on the nine months of 37 lakhs, and in salt of 41 lakhs. Stamps show a very small increase, a distinction that does not attach to any other "principal head." The decrease in Excise, however, is but small, amounting to only one lakh and a-quarter. Customs reveal a falling off of nearly 34 lakhs. The Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint have between them earned more money than last year, and the Budget estimate of 290 lakhs will probably be reached. The most satisfactory feature of the accounts is that Irrigation (as distinct from land revenue in regard to irrigated land) earned over half-a-crore of rupees more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Those who urge that irrigation has been too much neglected of late in favour of railways, will be able to adduce, in favour of their argument, this increase as compared with the results of railway working for the nine months. In consequence of the bad trade induced by famine and pestilence these show a diminution next in extent to that of land revenue, being no less than 103 lakhs. Altogether the receipts to the end of December exclusive of those relating to debts, deposit and advances, are 347 lakhs below those of 1895-96. The sombre position is slightly relieved on the English side of the account, in which the receipts are £102,000 to the good. In view of the heavy burdens placed on the revenue of the country, the need for strict economy in the ordinary administration has been commended to the attention of the Provincial Governments, and we find that the inevitable increase of expenditure in a country like India has been kept within narrow limits. By cutting down the allotment to the Army services to the extent of 112 lakhs, the total net increase of expenditure charged against revenue does not much exceed 14 lakhs, while the increase in the Home account has been £67,900. Thus on the revenue account for the nine months we have a loss of 347 lakhs in receipts in India; and on the expenditure side an advance of 14 lakhs, making over three and a-half crores to the bad as compared with the previous year. With the expenditure on account of Famine daily increasing, with diminishing receipts from land revenue, customs, railways, and other heads on which the present economic position tells, the last three months of the year are certain to add to the unsatisfactory character of the financial outlook. Under these circumstances heavy borrowings on the London market to meet Famine expenditure are inevitable.

As stated in our issue of yesterday, the Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, has been authorised to demolish three quarters at No. 13 bungalow, Colaba, and to remove the roof from the rest of the servants' quarters of that bungalow. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. There are in Colaba, and for that matter in other parts of the city, bungalows under the control of the Military Works Department, which a Government preaching sanitation and burning down huts and houses, ought not to allow longer to cumber the ground. They are an anachronism, and a menace to the public health. Take Colaba for example. Opposite the Parsee Sanitarium is a tumble-down little bungalow to which light and air have no access, and the floors are on a level with the road. It is occupied, we believe, by an Ordnance Department warrant officer, who might easily be accommodated in the commodious block of buildings near by, and doubtless he will be ere long; yet no delay should occur in instructing him to remove. In the cantonment the officers, taking them all round, are much worse off than their men in the matter of housing. The wretched hovels which stood in proximity to the church were removed some time ago, and where the kutcha barrack-rooms stood there are now excellent buildings, which are models of what healthy barrack-rooms should be. But the officers' quarters are many of them scarcely fit for habitation. We do not suppose that any will be condemned to immediate demolition if alterations are possible. But the first two on the right, after leaving the parade-ground, have their plinths actually below the level of the road, and cannot but be damp and unwholesome. These two and the one now standing vacant, at the corner of Napier-road, might very well come to the forefront in the Military Works programme. The bungalow occupied by Surgeon-Colonel Galway is not at all fit for the present day. That at the old Light-house, which Sir Henry Morland used to occupy, and has been recently vacated by Surgeon-Captain Wade-Brown, is excellently situated, and the foundation and drainage are doubtless good. But the place is a veritable wigwam which ought to have been replaced years ago. The house of Surgeon-Colonel Boyd may be similarly described. But when the new asylum is completed, and the patients have been removed, doubtless the whole place will be pulled down to make room for other purposes. Behind the quarters of the Superintendent of the Asylum, however, is a double row of chawls which it might be well to demolish without further delay. Furthermore, there are various excrescences in the midst of the officers' quarters which certainly ought never to have been built at all. Between the latter bungalows, here and there, is a primitive wretched little cottage, which interferes with the sanitation as well as detracts from the appearance of the adjoining quarters. These might at once be removed without occasioning inconvenience to anyone. The effect would be to let in more light and air to the good bungalows, which themselves might be improved by a careful overhauling of the vegetation and the thinning and pruning of the trees that thickly surround them. At Colaba the condition of the foreshore is the greatest danger to the public health, and were it not for that, many of the bungalows, which cannot now be really healthy, would be among the best in Bombay. In addition to the Colaba bungalows we would also direct attention to two other groups of buildings under the supervision of the Military Works Department. The first of these stands at the head of the Apollo Bunder. Doubtless of use when the saluting battery stood at the end of the former basin opposite the Apollo Hotel, they are now an eyesore, and had they been private property they would probably have ceased to exist nine years ago when the basin was filled up. They are now happily empty, though until a few days ago Staff non-commissioned officers occupied them. The other group is that of five or six thatched houses adjoining the Crawford Market. They date, we suppose, from the time of the building of the Marine Lines quarters, which they in many respects resemble. They lie low, and the roofs fall to such an extent as to shut out the sun's rays, and any vestige of breeze which the School of Arts has not intercepted. In the monsoon all the water from the footpath runs round about the bungalows, the floors of which are below the level of the road. They now afford accommodation, of a kind, for Volunteer Staff sergeants, but the sooner they are removed the better both for the sergeants and the prospective builder. The occupants of these as well as the dwellers in Marine Lines will no doubt be made unhappy by any proposal to eject them from their quarters before others are provided for them. But we would commend the condition of the bungalows we have indicated to the consideration of the Health Officers, and hope that their replacement by buildings, in which due regard is paid to sanitation, will find an early place in the Military Works Department programme.

A PAPER on "Cold Storage," in the latest volume of the Agricultural Society's Magazine, gives the process employed in chill-rooms for storing meat. The statistics of the enormous trade in frozen meat between America and England are astounding. In 1882 the first cargo of frozen meat travelled to England from New Zealand. The consignment consisted of 4,000 sheep and 600 lambs. Since then the trade has so increased that a fleet of nearly a hundred vessels carries millions of sheep annually. In 1895 three and a-half million sheep went to England frozen from New Zealand, and another million and a-half from the River Plate. In the first half of 1896 England received no less than three millions and a-quarter of sheep and 150,000 quarters of beef from all sources. The process by which this Colonial meat is placed on the English market is an interesting one, requiring capital, organization, and scientific appliances. In Hawkes Bay, at Nelson Brothers' establishment, the sheep are brought to a large stage outside the slaughter-house, whence they are drafted into pens inside, killed, dressed on a sloping concrete floor, and hooked up to pulleys on a travelling rail which conveys them to the cooling-rooms, where they are allowed to gradually lose their animal heat. In ten hours they are passed to the freezing chambers, and for thirty-six hours they remain there in a temperature of zero Fahrenheit. Next they are taken to the cold store, sewn up each in a clean cotton bag, and labelled for shipment. All the refuse and skins have meanwhile been sent by tramways to other parts of the works to be converted into valuable bye-products. The carcasses arrive in the Thames, and are placed in extensive premises at Nelson's Warf, Lambeth, as many as 10,000 sheep per day being lifted to the topmost of six storeys, where they are examined, and sent down to await consumer's orders on one or other of the five lower floors. These cold chambers can accommodate 200,000 sheep. The rooms are kept at a temperature of 20° Fahrenheit. Wholesale and retail buyers in town and country are supplied from Nelson's Wharf. As for the "stock-yards" and "packing houses" of Chicago the numbers of animals passing through them every year seem absolutely incredible. The account of the degree of accuracy attained by the scientific labour-saving appliances reads like magic. There is no such thing

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

FOREIGN CONSULS FIRED UPON.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Cretans at Selinos and similarly at Cadano fired upon the British, Italian, and Russian Consuls who were coming to mediate.

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

Both sides at Selinos have massacred their prisoners.

RETURN OF THE CONSULS TO CANEA.

The Consuls have returned to Canea.

REPORTED AUTONOMY FOR CRETE.

It is reported in Paris that the Powers have agreed to granting autonomy to Crete without the blockade of the Piræus.

THE COMMONS AND THE CANEA BOMBARDMENT.

UPROARIOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A scene took place in the House of Commons, last night, when Mr. Curzon, in reply to a question, confirmed the bombardment of the insurgents' camp at Canea by the Powers.

The announcement was received with loud cheers from the Unionists, whilst the Opposition howled and hooted.

Mr. Labouchere, with the whole of the Opposition supporting him, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the question.

Mr. Balfour defended the bombardment, and said that the unanimous action of the Powers was essential to prevent a European war.

Sir W. V. Harcourt protested against using British shells against Cretan Greeks.

The motion on a division was defeated by a majority of 118 votes.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The Mussulmans and Christians at Selinos have accepted the proposals of the Foreign Consuls for a week's armistice.

STATEMENT BY M. HANOTAUX.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies regarding Crete, M. Hanotaux stated that great Britain had suggested the forcing of the Dardanelles and the seizing of the Sultan, but that the Powers refused to agree to this. Great Britain then adhered to the proposal made by France that the Ambassadors at Constantinople should collaborate reforms and that Crete should never return to direct Turkish ministration. But it was necessary to check Greece in order to prevent a European war.

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The punitive expedition under Admiral Rawson has captured Benin city after an eight hours' running fight and a stubborn resistance from the enemy.

Four whites were killed besides Dr. Fyfe.

Captain Bryne was seriously wounded.

The King fled.

WRECK OF A CALCUTTA SHIP.

The ship Alcester, from Calcutta to Hamburg, has been totally wrecked off the Isle of Wight.

All on board were saved.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, FEB. 22

Mr. McKinlay has chosen Colonel John Hay to succeed Mr. Bayard as American Ambassador in London.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from China, arrived.
Mail steamer Parramatta, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TO-DAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In addition to a multiplicity of questions to be asked at to-days meeting of the Legislative Council the following items appear on the agenda :—

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

(1) A Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891—Second Reading.

(2) A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay—Second Reading.

(3) A Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay—First Reading.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

(1) The honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harlial Setalvad will propose the following amendment in the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay, as amended by the Select Committee :—

1—For section 1 to substitute the following :—

"1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) or in the rules made thereunder it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council, from time to time, by notifications published in the official Gazette, to direct that the whole or any part of any moneys, or of any income or any accumulated interest accrued or accruing from any moneys heretofore levied or recovered from, or paid by, any inhabitants of the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, under or for the purposes of the said Act, or any rule made in pursuance thereof, shall be placed to the credit of a fund to be called the 'Kadva and Lewa Kunbis Education Fund'; the said fund shall be devoted to the promotion of education among the Kadva and Lewa Kunbis of the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, and shall be managed by a board to consist of four members, two to be elected by the members of the Kadva and Lewa communities of those districts and two to be nominated by Government, under rules to be framed from time to time by Government in that behalf."

(2.) The Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Mervanji Mehta will propose the following amendment in the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay, as amended by the Select Committee :—

1. In section 1, lines 18 and 30, to insert the word "educational" between the words the and benefit.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 22.

10 p.m.	72·7

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 23.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	78·8
6 p.m.	78·7

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

THE year 1896 witnessed a larger consumption of tea in the United Kingdom than any previous year, although its use has been steadily increasing for many years past. The quantities imported during the last four years were :—in 1893, 208,036,017lb ; in 1894, 214,259,315 lb. ; in 1895, 221,731,490 lb. ; and in 1896, about 226,000,000 lb. It is a most encouraging feature that the consumption per head of population has also increased ; it has been as follows during the last four years :—1893, 5·41 lb. ; 1894, 5·52lb. ; 1895, 5·67lb. ; 1896, about 5·73lb. The quantity of British-grown tea consumed in 1896 was larger than ever, viz :—about 201,000,000lb., against 190,000,000lb. in 1895, but the consumption of China tea has again fallen off, being, in 1896, about 20,000,000 lb., against 26,000,000lb., in 1895. The percentages used in 1896 were, approximately, as follows :—of Indian, 54 per cent. ; of Ceylon, 35 per cent. ; of China, 9 per cent. ; and of other kinds, 2 per cent. For years past the tea-growing industry of the Empire has been threatened with over-production, not only through the areas rapidly brought under cultivation in India, but also owing to the extensions gradually taking place in the recently developed tea industry of Ceylon. Still, so far, consumption has steadily kept pace with production, and although there will probably be an increase this year of some 18,000,000lb. in the combined crops of India and Ceylon, there seems every reason to believe that this large increment will be absorbed without much difficulty. Taking into consideration the above figures representing home consumption, it will be seen that during the past year the use of British grown tea in the United Kingdom has increased by about 11,000,000lb., while it is satisfactory to note that markets outside Great Britain have taken some 5,000,000lb., in excess of last year, so that prospects look on the whole fairly cheerful. Nevertheless, the importance of promoting the use of British-grown Tea in foreign markets becomes every year more and more pronounced, and the wisdom which Indian and Ceylon planters have shown in raising an annual fund for this purpose has, of late, been powerfully illustrated by the substantial advance recently made in the consumption of British-grown tea outside the United Kingdom. This was as follows during the past five years :—1892, 19,060,000lb; 1893, 27,000,000 lb. ; 1894. 28,000,000 lb. ; 1895, 37,000,000 lb. ; 1896, about 42,000,000 lb. The course of exchange has, on the whole, been favourable for tea-planters, although in the latter months of the past year a rise took place, owing mainly to the threatened famine in India. The average exchange during 1896 was 1s. 2 13-32d. against 1s. 1 20-32d. in 1895. The quality of the Indian tea crop was an average one, although not quite up to that of last season. Assam and Dooars have recently shown improved quality, and good teas are arriving from these districts. Darjeeling has also sent teas of fair quality. The market has not been subject to violent fluctuations, but towards the end of the year a great fall in prices occurred, except in teas of choice quality ; medium teas, which comprise the bulk of the cosumption, now stand at about as low a price as has ever been known. The estimate for this season's crop is 146,000,000 lb., against 136,000,000lb. of last season ; and about 128,000,000 lb. may be available for the United Kingdom, as against 118,000,000 lb. last season. The average price of all the Indian tea sold during the year was 8¼d, against 9d. last year, and rather over 9¼d. in 1894. For the season (from 1st June to 31st December) the average was 9¼d against 8¼d. forthe corresponding period of the previous season. The Ceylon crop has been an average one as regards quality ; if anything rather superior to that of 1895. Here again the market has not been subject to unusual fluctuations, but at its highest point it did not reach the figures attained during 1895, and the total average for the season is slightly lower. The crop for the year 1896 was estimated at 102,000,000 lb. against a total of 98,000,000 lb. last year, but it appears likely to turn out rather above this amount. The average price for 1896 was 8¼d., as against rather over 8¼d. in 1895 and 1894. Some of the best teas from the island of Java are now coming freely into use in this country, while the lower grades continue in favour with many of the export markets; a large quantity of this tea went direct to Holland. Owing to the recent drought in the island, the output has been somewhat reduced during the last few months of the past year.

In discussing the Armstrong-Whitworth amalgamation, it is affirmed with some degree of persistence in the North, that the huge concern is about to establish branch works in Japan, in addition to those at Elswick and Manchester. It is, in fact, rumoured that an agreement has been come to between Messrs. Armstrongs and the Japanese Government, to the following effect :—(1) The material for the Japanese works shall for the present be imported from England ; (2) of the workmen to be employed, 20 per cent. shall be brought from England, and the rest shall be Japanese ; (3) when a new arm is invented in England, it shall also be manufactured at the works in Japan; (4) for a stated number of years the Japanese Government shall give a fixed subsidy to the undertaking ; and (5) on the expiration of the period during which the company receives a subsidy, the works shall be sold to the Japanese Government. We are inclined to doubt Messrs. Armstrongs consent to the latter proviso, at any rate, and there may be little in the whole report, but it is very persistent and circumstantial).

From both the Clyde and East Coast the shipbuilding reports for the past month are of a satisfactory character. That reference is made in them to labour troubles is only what one now expects in trades where the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is concerned. There has been no stoppage of work, but the mere fact of the wages question being to the front has, the Clyde reports, unsettled business, and rendered builders somewhat less eager to book orders offered them than might otherwise have been the case. Notwithstanding this, however, the orders booked during the month represented a total of 10,000 tons, included in which is a new liner for the Union Company of New Zealand. As to the tonnage launched from Clyde yards, 14,000 tons, the greater portion is represented by two steamers, one of 6,000 tons for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and one of 4,320 tons, the Raglan Castle, for Sir Donald Currie's fleet. The Tynesiders, although they, too, have their labour troubles, allow no tone of despondency to creep into their reports on that account. Nor do they talk of any hesitancy in accepting orders ; they are quite prepared to accept anything and everything that comes along. Among other orders booked on the East Coast are three important passenger steamers for Japanese account, and a couple of huge pontoons each capable of lifting a vessel of 14,000 tons weight, for the Spanish Government. As an indication of how busy some firms are, the case of a Sunderland company is noteworthy. They have twenty-four vessels on order, and are refusing to book any further orders, unless owners will agree to accept delivery late in the coming autumn.

Mr. W. H. Holland, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, made some interesting observations at the annual meeting of the Chamber on the state of trade. Referring to the official returns of business done, he said he could not help thinking that the Board of Trade returns must be a very hard nut to crack for those who whished to upset our fiscal policy. The cotton trade, however, was in a very serious condition at present. In 1896 there was a marked improvement in the position of the spinning trade, especially towards the end of the year. But in proportion as spinning improved the position of the weaving branch of the industry seemed to suffer. Our exports of cotton goods and yarn to our great Eastern markets were very well supported throughout the year ; but speaking of the present position of the trade and looking forward to the future, he was bound to say that for the cotton trade the prospect was very gloomy. There was a very serious contraction in Indian business in consequence of the famine, and it was not surprising that from day to day stoppage of a large number of looms. And if weaving as distinguished from spinning was in so sorry a plight it was not unlikely that spinners would in their turn feel the pinch. If yarn was not woven it must accumulate, in stock somewhere, and if stocks accumulated margins had a tendency to disappear. Unfortunately India was suffering from plague as well as famine, and one effect of the plague had been to stop a very large proportion of the cotton machinery usually at work in Bombay. If that machinery remained standing for any length of time and if the consumption of yarns which were usually produced on that machinery continued unchecked it was obvious a gap would occur which would have to be filled. If the stoppage was sufficiently prolonged there would be a gap in the China market which might have to be filled by having recourse to our own cotton spinners. But he was sure that no orders would be received by our spinners with less satisfaction than orders which had their origin in such a lamentable cause. In this great community of Manchester we were fortunately less dependent on the single trade of cotton than we used to be. It was no wonder that enterprising firms during the last ten or twenty years had been eagerly on the look out for some employment for their capital on a more profitable scale than the cotton trade had afforded. The result of this greater diversity of occupation was that the community was at present in a fairly prosperous condition. Many new industries had been started in the district within the last ten or twenty years, increasing the area from which the general stream of prosperity flowed. The stream was likely on that account to be steadier and its increase of volume more reliable.

A correspondent at Suakim writes that the condition of the market there has become unbearable. Owing to the interruption of all communications with the interior, the business firms were obliged to remain in a state of inaction for more than ten months. So long as this was necessitated by the exigencies of the campaign we could not raise any objections, but since the occupation of Dongola, and with the tranquillity that is now to be found all along the frontier, everybody thought that they would be permitted to resume trading with the Soudan, and so at last, after long waiting, have a reasonable prospect of reducing their accumulations of stock, which must have deteriorated in value to some extent, the stock consisting principally of manufactured goods, essences, and spices, which were to be forwarded into the interior of the Soudan It is true that the Government has lately allowed the import of goods which were on their way from the interior into Suakim, these consisting entirely of gums, of which part has already been allowed to be brought into Suakim, and the rest is *en route*. Unfortunately, and quite unexpectedly, the Government of Suakim has received instructions to stop all transactions in imported goods. It seems that this step was taken because the Government feared that the money realized on the sales would go to enrich the Khalifa, who by this means would be enabled to complete his armaments. This is a mistaken supposition, as the owners of these gums are peaceful Soudanese merchants, who are only too glad to exchange their produce in barter for goods which they will carry into the Soudan. Other merchants, holders of produce, would follow their example, as they fear that the Khalifa on the next expedition of the Egyptian army may seize their goods, and they would only too readily take advantage of any opportunity of disposing of their produce for goods and then get well away into the interior. One can see the great injury this step, which is not justified, causes to the Egyptian trade in these parts, and it is the wish of everyone that the Government should look at the situation in a different way to what they have done, and give immediate orders that the import and export trade should be free again ; the trade will be completely ruined if this situation continues a little longer. Besides, all the merchants here, Europeans as well as natives, are ready to give any guarantee that may be required that the Soudanese merchants would not take money with them, which would be a matter very easy to control. Further, there need be no apprehension that arms or ammunition will be introduced from this part, this route, which is the only feasible one from the coast, being too well guarded. The danger, if any, of such importation would be more likely from Upper Egypt.

The Government of the Australasian colonies have latterly adopted the policy of endeavouring to raise loans within their own borders instead of in the London market, with the praiseworthy object of keeping the interest in the colony, and thus avoiding an increase of external indebtedness. It is, however, manifestly difficult to guarantee this result, and there is clearly a danger that any additional inducement to local investment, such as that of paying a higher rate of interest in the colony than a loan in the London market could be obtained for, may be absolutely thrown away. Thus, under an Act passed during the last session of the New Zealand Legislature, the New Zealand Government called for tenders for a loan of £500,000 within the colony at 3½ per cent. It appears that tenderers were lodged, and that the average price offered for the stock was slightly ever £100, the loan realizing £508,000 in the aggregate. The Government declined to give information as towho the tenderers were, but according to the "New Zealand Herald," it has become known that the Bank of New Zealand subscribed £250,000, and that another bank, probably the Bank of New South Wales, also took a share. It is stated also that £25,000 has been allotted to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and that only about £8,000 was tendered for by the public. "If the above statement is correct," remarks the Auckland paper, "as to where the money was obtained, the interest has still to leave the colony. The Australian Mutual Provident Institution is a foreign company, to which the Government runs an opposition. What has been obtained from the Bank of New Zealand is probably portion of funds raised in England."

It appears that something of the nature of a crisis in connection with the French woollen and worsted industry is considered to be not improbable. The position of the spinning branch, in particular, is causing considerable anxiety, as, in consequence of the failure of orders for piece-goods for export, manufacturers are not buying yarns. In the most important centres of the industry in the North of France, Roubaix, Rheims, and so on much machinery is being stopped. The spinning mills which are merely paid for spinning wool on account of the manufacturers are compelled to take commissions at one-third less remuneration than the lowest rates paid in 1894. In consideration of this condition of affairs the formation of a syndicate in Roubaix to control the market is proposed. There is good reason for thinking that the failure of the American demand is largely accountable for this adverse position in the North of France, as well as for the unsatisfactory position of the Yorkshire woollen and worsted industries.

WEDDING AT MALABAR HILL.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Mission Church, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Freeman, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, and Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the officiating clergymen being the Rev. Arthur Bowman and the Rev. W. G. Peel. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with pearls and chiffon. She wore a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Miss Olive Freeman, sister of the bride, and Miss Noel Hughes wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with chiffon, and white felt hats, trimmed with ribbon and feathers, and carried baskets of pink roses. They each wore a gold and pearl baugle, the gift of the bridegroom. The Masters Farren, who attended as pages, wore suits of white silk and gold pins, gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. R. Procter, as best man. During the service two hymns were sung "Rest in the Lord" and O, Perfect Love," Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. Routh, Mrs. Peel, Miss Kimmins, the Misses Humphrey, Captain Chamier, Mr. Reddie, and Mr. H. M. Stewart composing the choir. The church was beautifully decorated with white flowers and ferns by Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Prevost, and Mrs. Benn.

After the ceremony, a reception was held by the parents of the bride at their residence, Nepean Sea Road. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, in an appropriate speech, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, the bridegroom replying.

The happy couple left for Matheran by the 2 o'clock train to spend the honeymoon. The presents were both costly and numerous.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE second day of the annual race meeting saw a very fair assemblage at the race-course, though not, of course, to be compared with that of Saturday. H. E. the Governor was not able to be present, but Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by Dr. Martin and Major Owen, was there. Fields ruled small all through, but the racing was very interesting. The first race, H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, fell through, and proceedings therefore began with the Corinthian Stakes, for which the five coloured on the card elected to compet. After a pretty race the verdict went to the favourite Sirocco. For the Melton's Stakes a hot favourite in Picnic justified the confidence of his supporters. For the Harris Stakes, that great horse Courallie never gave his supporters a moment's uneasiness, though at one time Coverlet had established a commanding lead ; but when Courallie got on terms Mr. Warner's gelding was outpaced, and it would be difficult to say how much would have brought them together. For the Turf Club Cup Mr. Ali bin Amir once more provided a winner in Fakeer, who was well backed. In the Innovation Stakes Gibbs on Taisser once more defeated a good favourite in Forest Lodge, and in the final race Mr. Hunter's stable provided one more winner in Bangle, who defeated Macaroon. The Marine Battalion band discoursed the proverbial sweet music, and that sporting Regiment, the Dublin Fusiliers, dispensed hospitality to their friends. Details are appended :—

2ND RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Distance—6 furlongs. (Closed)—Rs. 750, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 100, and third horse Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 11st. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs. ; of Rs. 5,000, 1st, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 4lbs.; Maidens, 6lbs. ; Country-breds, 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Allen's g a p Sirocco, 8st 11lbs, Aga S Shah	1
Capt Levett's ch a gal Sprite, 10st 1lb, Mr Lane	2
Capt W C Walton's ch a gal Old Gold, 9st 5lbs, Mr Talbot	3
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar, 10st 11lbs, Maj Conran	0
Major Ross' d or ch ob m Tomboy, 8st 3lbs, Robinson	0

Betting : Evens against Sirocco 2 to 1 against Tomboy ; 4 to 1 Talafar ; 6 to 1 Sprite ; 10 to 1 Old Gold.

To a good start Sirocco jumped off, but was shortly dispossessed of the lead by Sprite, who went on with Tomboy. At the distance Tomboy fell away and Sirocco, after a pretty race, beat Sprite easily by a length; Old Gold 2 lengths off third. 2Time 1—4.

3RD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes."—Distance—half mile Rs. 880 (about Rs. 130 subscribed by Dealers and Rs. 750 added from the Fund). For all Arab ponies landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1896. Weight—Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners of races value Rs. 400 : once, 7lbs. ; twice or once of Rs. 900 and upwards, 1st.

Conditions—Only ponies actually imported by, and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 9st, Greenhalgh	1
Mr Edgelow's g a p Fresco, 9st 3lbs, Aga S Shah	2
Mr J B's b a p Sues, 9st 3lb, Jakoo	3
Mr D R P's g a p Jahansooj, 9st, Nawab	0
Mr S A W's ch a p Hilele, 9st, Heeroo	0
Mr Monkton's b a p Gazanfar, 9st 3lbs, Mr Lane	0

Betting : 7 to 4 on Picnic ; 3 to 1 against Fresco ; and 10 to 1 the rest.

When the machine was left, Gazanffar stuck his toes in the ground ; and Fresco jumped off with the lead and came clean away from the field at the distance. Picnic got his head in front and kept it there, winning by a length ; Sury third. Time—54½ sec.

4TH RACE.—"The Harris stakes."—Distance—1½ miles. Rs. 3,000, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 500 ; and the third horse Rs. 300. For all horses. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Gal's b aus geld Courallie, 10st 7lbs, Trahan	1
Capt Nelson and Mr Warner's br e geld Coverlet, 7st 4lbs, Native	2
Messrs Ezra's ch aus h Idolator, 9st 3lbs, Robinson	3
Mr Henry Irwin's b aus geld Camlin, 8st 7lbs, Mr Lane	0
Mr A Slatter's b aus geld Fausanius, 7st 5lbs, Native	0
Mr Willoughby's b aus m Rima, 6st 13lbs, Kamaran	0

Betting : 5 to 2 on Courallie ; 3 to 1 Idolater ; 6 to 1 Coverlet ; 10 to 1 Camlin and Fausanius ; and 20 to 1 Rima.

To a pretty start from the flag, after some delay, they ran in a bunch to the seven furlong post, where Coverlet dashed to the front and made the pace as hot as he could, but at the bend it was palpable that he had the race in hand and could win anyhow. He eventually won hard, held by a length from Coverlet, who beat Idolater three lengths. Time—2-11.

5TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup.—Distance—R. C. and a distance. Rs. 2,500, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 500, and the third horse Rs. 200. For all Arabs. Weight—Handicap to be published by the 1st February, 1897. Penalties—Winners of a race after the publication of weights to carry 3lbs. extra for each win.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 8st, Ebrahim	1
Mr D B's b a h Almonium, 7st 5lb, Gibbs	2
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h Kingcraft, 7st, Heeroo	3
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj, 9st 7lbs, Robinson	0
Mr Johnson's ch a h Sterling, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Sir Asman Jah's ch a h Inkerman, 8st 5lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Johnson's bk a gal President, 7st, Kamad	0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Fakeer ; 3 to 1 Sterling and Inkerman ; 4 to 1 Meheraj and Kingcraft ; and 10 to 1 Almonium and President.

From a beautiful start with the flag, President and Almonium made stong running to the half-mile, when President was done with, and Fakeer and Kingcraft closed on the leaders. At the distance Fakeer came away and won easily by a length from Almonium, who beat Kingcraft 2½ lengths for second place. Time—2min. 54secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Innovation Stakes."—Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 1,200, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse to receive Rs. 100. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 1st. Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs. ; of Rs. 10,000, 1st. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1895, 4lbs. ; Maidens, 6lbs. ; Arabs, 1st. ; Country-bred, 1st. 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Faid bin Sair's b a p Taisseer, 8st 13lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 10st 9lbs, Aga S Shah	2
Messrs S A W and Johnson's b w geld Hero, 8st 8lb, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Ducat's br e m Dollie Varden, 9st 7lbs, Robinson	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Forest Lodge ; 2 to 1 against Dollie Varden ; 4 to 1 Taisser ; and 5 to 1 Hero.

Taisser jumped off in front, but Gibbs soon took a pull at him to again take the lead, and eventually, after a nicely ridden race, won by half-a-length ; Hero third, and Dollie Varden beaten off. Time—1 min. 22 secs.

7TH RACE.—"All Horse Selling Race."—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 800, of which Rs. 100 to second ; For all horses. Weight : If entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 10st. ; 5lbs, allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Maiden horses landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 10lbs.

Mr R J Hunter's b a p Bangle, 8st 8lbs, Egan	1
Mr B A Davur's b aus geld Macaroon, 8st 8lbs, Gibbs	2
Mr F D Apoo's b aus geld Latimer, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	3
Aga Coochick Shah's br w h Tantallon, 9st 9lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr G Hunter's ch aus m Fame by Warlike dam Zoe, 7st 12lbs, Mr Lowth	0
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly, 7st 13lbs, Heeroo	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Macaroon ; 3 to 1 against Tantallon ; 4 to 1 against Latimer and Bangle ; 5 to 1 Miss Dolly ; and 10 to 1 Fame.

Macaroon made all the running to the bend, where he was joined by Latimer and Bangle, the latter of whom took the lead at the distance and won somewhat easily ; Latimer a bad third. The winner was not sold on being put up to auction.

THE *Invalide Russe* publishes new regulations affecting the constitution of the special body of cavalry scouts, which have been approved by the Czar on the advice of the Council of War. This is a matter that has received much attention in Russia, where it is maintained that the work of scouting can only be confided properly to picked men, of assured intelligence, phisically vigorous, with keen sight and excellent hearing, who have been subjected to special training. Of such selected men sixteen will serve with each squardon, and will receive the prescribed instruction which will be given also to all non-commission, cavalry officers. In order that the best men may be secured for the service, the principle of selection will operate continually. Those who prove in apt will be replaced by others, while men who display high powers during a continued period will receive a special badge on the shoulder-strap, and will enjoy particular advantages. Great care is bestowed upon the mounting of these scouts, and their training is directed in each squadron by an officer selected for his special interest in scouting and his physical aptitude for the work. One advantage given to the scouts is that, after two years' service, they will be promoted as supernumerary non-commissioned officers, without having gone through the special training grade, on the condition that they remain on the roster for scouting duties.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE JUSTICES.

A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

EAGER VOLUNTEERS.

AMPLE notice having been given of the desire of his Excellency the Governor to confer with the Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay in reference to the prevailing epidemic, the response to the invitation was much larger than that given to a similar invitation to leading native citizens to meet Lord Sandhurst at the Secretariat a month ago. Not only was the circle invited to attend much greater, since it included leading European as well as native Justices whose faces have scarcely been seen in Bombay for months. They were given a chance by the week's notice to travel here from their up-country retreats. About 250 to 300 Justices responded to Lord Sandhurst's invitation. The gathering was as representative in character as it was large in number. Additional zest was given to the interest manifested in the proceedings, since the line that his Excellency intended to take was entirely a matter of conjecture ; the secret of his Lordship's plan had been well-kept, although there was a vague idea that the co-operation of those present would be asked for. It was ten minutes past four when the Justices near the entrance showed by rising from their seats that Lord Sandhurst had arrived. Their example was quickly followed throughout the hall, and all present remained standing until his Excellency had taken his seat on the platform. He was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Member of Council ; Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary ; Mr. Jackson, Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department ; and Mr. Batchelor, Under-Secretary in the Political and Judicial Departments.

After a very slight pause Lord Sandhurst rose, and amid the hush of eager listeners explained that his object was to invite the hearty co-operation and voluntary aid of his hearers and their fellow-Justices in stamping out the existing epidemic. He reminded them that for more than a century and a-half their body had been responsible for the civic administration of the city, and that although their authority in this respect had been curtailed by a more modern system they were directly represented on the Corporation. A gentle hint as to the eagerness with which the honour of nomination to the Bench is sought, led up to the expression of opinion, received with cheers, that at a time like the present the Governor was justified in asking for the co-operation of the Justices. Lord Sandhurst then warned his hearers that the insistence with which the masses clung to their insanitary homes and refused to leave them for temporary abodes was calculated to keep the plague in the city for a long time to come. This suicidal and disastrous attitude was the result of ignorance. But his hearers were not ignorant ; they were enlightened and educated men, and many of them professed with very good reason to have influence with their less instructed brethren. This being so, he appealed to those present to send in their names as volunteers for the work of house-to-house visitation with a view to finding out where the sick were and sending them to hospital. His Excellency intimated that he had had the city mapped out into streets and sections, and any names sent in would be forwarded by him to the Municipal Commissioner, from whom they would shortly afterwards hear how their services could be utilized in the quarters of the town with which they were best acquainted. He earnestly asked the Justices not to turn a deaf ear to his appeal, and said he would be ready there and then to put down their names.

The appeal to the native Justices had an effect upon the audience which must have exceeded the Governor's best expectations. There was immediately a throng of volunteers round the platform to give in their names. They were requested to write their addresses on the visiting cards and slips of paper which were handed up. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, put the cards one after another on the table, and Lord Sandhurst was kept very busy in taking down the names. He was assisted in the work by his Private Secretary and by Messrs. Jackson and Batchelor. The appeal was made to the Justices to use their influence with their own community to co-operate with the authorities and to induce the victims of plague to seek medical assistance at the hospitals. The European Justices were not invited to make house-to-house visitation for the purposes. The Europeans have never concealed cases or refused to go to the hospital. They have done what was possible to help the Executive in the herculean task of cleansing the city. The opportunity of volunteering will remain open for some days to come. While this was going on the Justices engaged in whispered conversation discussing this new plan of campaign. It was evident from his reply to the vote of thanks proposed by the Sheriff, and seconded by Mr. S. M. Moses, that Lord Sandhurst was not in any way disappointed with the meeting, as he admitted he had been with that of the leading Native citizens when they met him at the Secretariat.

In opening the proceedings H. E. the Governor said : Gentlemen,—"I have called you together to ask your aid in reference to the plague. I am aware that in addressing the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, I am addressing a body with an existence of over 200 years, and which for the greater part of that time was responsible for the health of the city, we know with certainty that 150 years ago they took an active part in controlling the sanitation of the city. I need not dilate on the intimate connection between the Justices of the Peace and the Municipal Government of Bombay, up to 25 years ago. Now their influence is less direct than formerly, yet the Justices of the Peace elect 16 out of the 72 members of the Corporation, and still you stand out as a body of citizens who claim the position of leaders or influential members of your societies, so, looking to your history, and also, I hope, to the *personnel*, there is no body of men to whom a Governor has more right to look for co-operation with him for practical assistance in measures to oppose and finally to stamp out this disease. I lately called a meeting of leaders of various sects, I cannot say the results of that meeting have come up to my hopes. I now ask for your assistance. There are ways in which you can assist at once. It will be difficult for us to overcome plague if our efforts are not seconded by the people themselves. If they conceal cases, cling together in their confined insanitary dwellings, and oppose our efforts to isolate sick persons or to take them to hospital and our efforts to empty infected houses, induce healthy people to go into temporary accommodation, if they do this, they are prolonging the plague and giving it a better chance of re-appearance. They do it in ignorance, but they are doing what is suicidal to themselves and disastrous to others and ruinous to your city. But the justices are not ignorant, they are enlightened and influential members of their communities, and can, if they chose, exert themselves to ; overcome inertness and opposition." It is a plain and positive duty for you to perform. Now is the time when you, as Justices, can prove yourselves useful or inert citizens: As I told the Executive of Poona, I am most anxious for voluntary actions, but if action is not voluntary the powers under the new Act will be used. I am now going to ask you to volunteer for active work in the city. I shall note the names of those who come forward and really do active work. Lists of streets in the city have been made out, and I will indicate in what way those of you who volunteer can give effective service. Any medical men among you might volunteer your services, for at any rate a part of the twenty-four hours for work in a hospital. Three medical men *e. g.* might work a hospital, arranging hours for relieving one another, but the line in which you, who are not medical men, might be most useful is in going about from house to house searching for the sick, and getting them to hospital, and if you are unable to get them to hospital, to let the authorities know where they are, thus vastly increasing our house to house visitations. The streets are mapped out,—what is required is for you to come forward. I ask for volunteers. You who know the people and are known of them are able, if you can choose, to render valuable assistance. All Justices of the Peace who are willing to aid should communicate with me, sending, in addition to their names, their addresses, and the parts of the town with which they are intimate. I will forward these applications to the Municipal Commissioner, who will communicate with the Justices of the Peace. If any are disposed to come forward now I will take their names. (Loud Applause).

After the names of volunteers had been taken by his Excellency,

Mr George Cotton proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Sandhurst for the interest evinced by him in the welfare of the city in thus summoning the Justices together. (Cheers.) This was the first occasion on which the Justices of Bombay had ever met their Governor in that manner (Cheers).

Mr. Moses seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said : It is difficult to say that one has come on a mission of this kind with pleasure, but it has given me great pleasure to meet the Justices of Bombay, and to have so many names already inscribed on my list. I have confidence that the number of names that will go in to the Municipality will not only include all those who are here, but, also many who are unable to attend. (Applause.)

The proceedings which lasted for less than half-an-hour, then terminated.

THE MEETING OF JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was pleased to see such a large number of Justices responded to the call of H. E. the Governor at the Town Hall, this afternoon, and the number of volunteers that were enrolled for house to house visitation will doubtless do valuable service in mitigating the ravages of the plague. If I may be allowed to express my ideas, I say that we all admit that the Executive of the Municipality are doing all in their power to stamp out the disease. Every one of them is working with a will and zeal that could not be surpassed. They visit daily, at the risk of their lives, the infected parts of the town, superintend the cleansing, lime-washing, and flushing of the drains, &c., but with all this the epidemic seems to be increasing week by week, and it has now taken such a firm hold over the city, that I am afraid single-handed the Municipality will not succ

were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, two patients died, and one was discharged as cured, leaving twenty-five under treatment.

During the same period, fourteen patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, eight died, three were discharged as cured, and five convalescent patients were transferred to the Government House Convalescent Home, leaving 102 under treatment.

Mr. Samuel Branch, a guard of the G. I. P. Railway, who had been under treatment at the St. George's Hospital for some days past, died yesterday of bubonic fever. About a week ago deceased had a fall off the foot board of a passenger train between Coorla and Sion station while collecting tickets. He sustained a wound at the back of his head, which necessitated his admission into the St. George's Hospital. He subsequently developed symptoms of bubonic fever, to which he succumbed yesterday morning.

Mr. Edington, a platform inspector at the Victoria Terminus, was admitted into the Hospital yesterday, and has been kept under observation, as his case appears to be suspicious.

From 300 to 500 people arrived in Bombay by the four o'clock up train, on Monday afternoon, from Bilimoria, Surat, and Bulsar. They are all Gujerati Hindus of Dhobi caste.

From inquiries made at the stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway it appears that for the past few days persons from up-country places in Gujerat have been coming to Bombay in larger number than usual, while the exodus may be said to have ceased, the departure being wow much below those of ordinary times.

Quarantine against Bombay has been established in Baroda and Porbunder. Modified notifications have been sent in to the Shipping Office.

THE PAREL CONVALESCENT HOME.

The arrangements in connection with the Parel Government House Convalescent Hospital are now completed, and the success of the institution already seems assured. Nearly 80 patients, among them a number of women, are now residing in the Home. Since the opening of the place no death has been reported and the ladies and gentlemen who take so much interest in the institution are doing their best to see that the patients are properly looked after. By special arrangement the better class of people who may be suspected of sickness and detained at the railway stations can also be admitted into the hospital. Lady Sandhurst and Mrs. Birdwood are very kind to the inmates; her Excellency has given an order for the supply of newspapers, periodicals etc., from Government House for the inmates, while Mrs. Birdwood is giving garments from the work of the Byculla girls' school. The patients are also given fruit, and biddies are supplied to those who care to smoke. Mr. Pereira, the contractor, is doing his work satisfactorily. Donations from Lady Sandhurst and General Gatacre (to whom the scheme owes its existence) have been applied to render ng the quarters of the nurses, the six Sisters from St. Joseph's Convent as comfortable as possible. Dr. Martin, the Medical Officer with his Excellency the Governor recently visited the hospital to inspect it. Dr. Hughes, Principal Medical Officer of the Presidency evinces great interest in the administration and visits the hospital every morning. It has been arranged to give a blanket, two sheets, one puggree and two rupees in cash to the poor patients who recover and are discharged. The Home receives assistance from many charitably disposed townsmen who send in to General Gatacre useful articles as presents. The staff of ward boys, cooks, butlers etc., is adequate. The building consists of very large appartments and though at present only about 150 cots are arranged the number could be increased by a hundred if necessary. The inmates one and all are unanimous in speaking in high terms of the kind manner in which they are attended and looked after.

Five convalescent patients were transferred from the Arthur Road Hospital to the Convalescent Home on Monday.

AVERSION TO THE SEGREGATION HUTS.

A Hindu police sepoy No. 194 C Division, was brought up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and charged with disobeying the orders of his superior officer. On the recommendation of the Police Commissioner, the Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to be spent in erecting huts as a segregation camp for the use of policemen whose houses were infected with plague cases. Inspector Jolliffe accordingly made enquiries and passed an order calling upon certain police sepoys to go and live in the huts as their houses had been infected. Accused was one of the men called upon to do this, but he refused to go and live in the hut. He was reported to the Superintendent of the Division but he even refused to obey his orders. The matter was brought before the Commissioner of Police and the accused still persisted. He was fined Rs. 5 and told to go and live in the hut. He took a week's leave to remove his family to his native country which was granted. He returned on the expiry of the period of his leave and it was found he stuck to his original obstinacy and refused to live in the hut. He was again placed before the Commissioner of Police and the man being found disobedient was reduced from his position of lance-naik to a sepoy. But he still refused saying that he once went and slept in the hut but found that his arm and legs pained him very much and he was suffering muscular pain. This excuse he only put forward yesterday when he was reported for the third time. He was thereupon sent before the magistrate. After recording evidence his Worship remarked that he was very sorry to pass a sentence but he had no option as the man had distinctly refused without any reasonable grounds to obey the orders of his superior police officers. He was sent to jail for a week.

THE DRY FISH TRADE OF BOMBAY.

For years past, Bombay has exported from the Sewree bunder large quantities of dry fish to Mauritius, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, and other places; but the trade has ceased altogether in consequence of the plague. Formerly about 400 persons were daily engaged in weighing the fish before exportation; but now only one or two men are to be seen near the scales. About one-half the Sewree fishermen are said to have become victims of the plague, and the rest have fled to their native country. Their boats are lying about the shores of Sewree.

THE PESTILENCE IN JAMNAGAR.

A correspondent states that persons suffering from the plague, who arrived at the city of Jodia, in Jamnagar, have been the cause of importing it into that territory. It appears that a number of Kathiawar people, frightened by the plague raging in Karachi, left that city and sought shelter in their native country. Some days ago about 1,500 Kathiawaries thus arrived in Jodia. The authorities, on learning of their arrival, and fearing that they might import among them the Karachi epidemic, kept them in quarantine for some days. Twenty-two of them were in this way found to besuffering from the plague; and 15 of them died subsequently, while the rest are under medical treatment.

TWO PARSEE ASTROLOGERS ON THE PESTILENCE.

Mr. Byramjee Bomanjee Patel *alias* Master, figured in the columns of a vernacular paper, a few days ago, ridiculing the calculations of all other astrologers relating to the plague, and giving his own as correct data to show that, owing to the influence of certain planets upon Bombay, the plague was not likely to disappear for some time yet. Another Parsee astrologer, Mr B. D. Mehta, subsequently wrote to the same paper, agreeing generally with the remarks of Mr. Patel, but differing with him as to the probable duration of the plague in Bombay. Mr. Mehta is of opinion, based upon his own calculations, that the plague will abate somewhat after the 2nd March next.

THE EPIDEMIC AT BILLIMORA.

A correspondent at Billimora says that several cases of the epidemic have recently occurred in that town. Mr. Burjorjee Nowrojee, three or four days after his arrival from Bombay, was attacked with plague and died. One or two other Parsees, who were also attacked, had the good fortune to recover. Five of the Kolis, residing in huts opposite to Mr. Sorabjee Jamasjee, work-box maker, were attacked, and all of them died. Two persons still lived in the premises where the deaths occurred. The Suba has ordered all houses to be lime-washed externally, not internally. There are several filthy premises in Machhiwad and Koomarwad which demand immediate attention.

A SUBURBAN PETITION.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by certain residents of Matoonga, Naigaum, and Dadur.

We need scarcely draw your attention to the fact, that the better portion of the respectable and middle class of residents in the Fort, Colaba, and different ot her localities have, in dread of the malady, removed to far away places, such as Dadur, Naigaum, Matoonga, and elsewhere, where they have either taken up houses on abnormally high rents, or have taken shelter in tents pitched on private land at high rents. We, in common with those who have thus been compelled to quit our former residences, have sought shelter at Naigaum and Matoonga, where, up to the last few days, we had enjoyed perfect immunity from the ravages of the plague. We, however, have, with great concern, to bring to your notice that for the last few days the malady has, of which you are not unaware, travelled up to, and has made serious inroad into Naigaum Cross road and Matoonga. Within the last week, the dire malady has assumed larger proportions, so much so that about 7 or 8 cases are known to take place daily, irrespective of those which are concealed by illiterate and ignorant low-caste Hindus. These cases have occurred in the huts in our neighbourhood, and among people who scarcely know the rules of sanitation. These huts are built up with mud and jowlee. They are denuded of all light and ventilation, and to all appearances, they would be more appropriately called cellars for the storage of goods than human habitations.

We regret to have to draw your attention to the fact that notwithstanding the fearful proportions which the malady has assumed, the required remedial and stringent measures to lessen the effects of the malady, or to prevent its further spread, to the quarters still free from its ravages, are not resorted to by the Health Department people. All that has hitherto been done is to white-wash the huts and remove the tiles thereon. These measures are quite inadequate to prevent the further rapid speed of the malady at a time when the place is so much under its grasp. The insanitary condition of the huts we have referred to, and their wretched appearance are not at all different from those of the fishermen's huts at Worlee, which have been burnt or pulled down, in the interests of the public health. We venture to suggest that instead of the ineffective and inadequate remedies hitherto resorted to, and that, too, in a perfunctory manner, the best remedy to stamp out the plague from our neighbourhood would be to have the huts demolished, or burnt down altogether, under the powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner. These measures alone would prevent the plague from committing further ravages, and would be the only means of allaying the fears of the residents in the quarters hitherto not infected.

THE WOES OF A REFUGEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The new rules put in force by Government as regards the close inspection and compulsory segregation at different railway stations of passengers suspected of suffering from the bubonic fever, though calculated to do great good in the way of checking the rapid progress of the plague through the length and breadth of India, notwithstanding their coming into operation too late, are just now telling heavily on a large number of daily passengers between Kalyan and Bombay. These latter in all humanity and common sense should be exempt from the rigorous operation, which is nevertheless just, of these rules which are unnecessarily entailing on them additional hardships and inconveniences. There are many among these daily passengers and passholders who have to attend business in Bombay punctually at ten, and have in consequence to leave Kalyan by the 8-20 train. The Hindu passengers have perforce to take their meals at a very inconvenient and odd time in the morning, viz., half-past seven, and have to starve the whole day in Bombay for avoiding the much-dreaded infection from the plague at the tiffin houses in the town. They are naturally very eager to get home as early as possible in the evenings, in the first instance to meet the anxious faces in their family circles, and secondly to satisfy the heavily pressing claims of hunger. But, alas! misfortune never comes singly, they come in battalions. For, after a very tedious waiting and jolting in the train for nearly two hours, there follows another anxious delay of nearly half-an-hour on the station, after the train has steamed in, till the medical officer puts in his appearance at the doors of the compartment and gives the necessary health certificate. These circumstances in themselves are sufficient to cause excitement and consequent rise in one's temperature, when in all probability it may, to one's great misfortune, be attributed to the plague. There seems, in short, to be no end to these miseries. People are already hard pressed in many other ways besides these owing to the prevailing epidemic. Under the circumstances, death perhaps would be preferable to the simultaneous combination of all these miseries! Will not Government in all mercy see its way to confer a great boon on these aggrieved daily passengers between Kalyan and Bombay by ordering the desired exemption in their case?—Yours, &c.,

G. M. T.

Kalyan, Feb. 19.

WHENCE CAME THESE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see it mentioned in your issue of Monday that the cinoculations in the Byculla Jail have been made possible owing to the enlightened efforts of Dr. Murray, Deputy Health Officer of the Ward; Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Medical Officer in charge of the Jail; Mr. Hall, Superintendent; and Dr. King, on medical duty in the Jail. I should like to know how it became possible for any of the officers mentioned here with the exception of the medical officer in charge to give assistance to Mr. Haffkine. The entire responsibility and blame rests upon Dr. Waters, I take it, and from what I know of him, I do not think he would ask any of these gentlemen to share the responsibility with him, especially when there was the possibility of blame to come afterwards.—Yours, &c.,

X.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs	a.	p.
Sum previously subscribed	19,349	8	3
Mr Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia	5	0	0
Mr Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, in memory of his mother Bai Jerbai, widow of Mr Muncherjee Dorabjee Yakeel	25	0	0
Mr Heerjeebhoy Bomanjee Warden	25	0	0
Mr Limjibhoy Manockjee Parukh, in memory of his father Mr Manockjee Shapurjee Parukh	20	0	0
Mr D B Lane in memory of his dear mother	25	0	0
A Zoroastrain	100	0	0
Mr Rustamjee Manockjee Engineer, through Mr P D Bharucha	25	0	0
Bai Dhunbaji Cursetjee Madan	5	0	0
Mr Temurus Dinshaw Anklesuria, in pious memory of Mr Furedoon Temurus Anklesuria	15	0	0
Messrs H Battlewalla and Co., through Dr. Bahadurjee	100	0	0
Mr Pestonjee Eduljee Talati, Calcutta	25	0	0
Mr Pestonjee Eduljee Talati, in memory of his mother Bai Virbaiji	25	0	0
Mr Pestonjee Eduljee Talati, in memory of Bai Cooverbai Talati	25	0	0
A Zoroastrian	12	0	0
Bai Jaiji, in memory of her father Mr Nussorwanjee Rustomji Kathor	15	0	0
In memory of Bai Soonabai Pestonji Limji Banaji, from a female relation	7	0	0
The Zoroastrians of Satara collected at a Jasun ceremony, through Mr P M Satarawala	7	0	0
Khan Bahadur Nussorwanjee Cursetjee, of Kirkee, and Mr Adurjee Muncherjee Dalal, of Broach	50	0	0
In pious memory of the late Mr Dhunjibhoy C Shroff on his 33rd anniversary	25	0	0
Bai Balkhaiji Furdoonjee, Karaka, in memory of her maternal grand-mother Bai Pirojbai, widow of Mr Cursetjee Eduljee Dubash	25	0	0
Mr Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka, in memory of his father-in-law Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash	150	0	0
Mr Jehangirji Furdoonjee Karaka, in memory of his maternal grand-father Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash	100	0	0
Bai Pirojbai Pirojshaw Bharucha, in memory of hhr father-in-law, through Mr P D B	11	0	0
A Parsee club second donation through Mr P D Bharucha	15	0	0
Total	20,179	8	3

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received:—

	Rs
Mr Naserwanji Nowroji Cooper	20
" Curseji Sorabji Wadia	5

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results:—

Imported	1
Local	6

Peths	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh	1	1
Sadaseo	1	1
Kasba	2	2
Sukerwar	2	2
Narayan	1	1
Total	7	7
Total up to date	232	214

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	1
Local	0

Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Special Plague Hospital	1	0
Total up to date	219	142

Nama Hunmanta, who was found affected with the plague among the arrivals from Bombay, on the 20th, was sent to the plague hospital, where he remained under treatment for two days and was discharged cured on Monday.

On Monday morning, while a woman, named Unabai, from Dhondiba Sinday, residing at Navi Peth, who was suffering from the bubonic plague, was being removed to the special plague hospital in a dooly, escorted by four police constables, the mob on the road near the Reay Market, numbering about two thousand persons, attacked the party and rescued the woman by force. She was being taken to the hospital under the orders of Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones. A police party from head-quarters and the City Police Inspector with his men arrived there promptly, but by the time they reached the place the mob had dispersed. Rao Saheb Ransing, City Mamladar, also arrived, and made inquiries but no arrests were made. The woman has not yet been found.—*Herald.*

THE VITALITY OF THE MICROBE IN GRAIN.

In accordance with a Government Order, Dr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, has sent in the following report on the vitality of the bubonic plague microbe in the chief grain exports from Bombay. His experiments have been carried out with numerous specimens of the following articles:—Linseed, yellow rapeseed, brown rapeseed, tilseed or gingelly seed, groundnuts, castor seed, poppy seed, wheat (new hard red), wheat (another lighter variety), and flour. He says:—

In order to test whether the microbe was still present in a living condition in a specimen of previously infected grain, my method has been to make an extract of this grain and to inject it into a mouse. The great susceptibility of mice to bubonic plague and to infectious diseases in general, while advantageous in one sense, has been disadvantageous in another, in that the mice might have died owing to the presence of other microbes than the bubonic in the grain. In some cases the post-mortem appearances have suggested that this has occurred, but as it is impossible to give an absolute proof that the bubonic microbe had nothing to do with the death of the animal in these cases, I have in general regarded the survival of the mouse as the only adequate proof that the microbe in question was no longer living in the previously infected grain.

My first experiment was carried out with the bubonic plague microbe derived from cultures on agaragar. Two cultures, each about a week old, were employed. Of these, one had been derived from a patient in Bombay, the other had been recently isolated from a rat found dead of the plague. The growth was scraped off the surface of the jelly and well shaken up in 15 cubic centimetres of bouillon. The mixture was then placed in a burette. A sample of the grain to be tested, weighing about 2 kilograms, was placed in a previously sterilised stoppered foot-glass. One cubic centimetre of the bouillon emulsion of the microbe was then poured into the foot-glass, care being taken that it should fall into the centre of the grain. The stopper was replaced and the foot-glass was immediately violently shaken for about quarter of an hour. At the end of this time all traces of moisture from the bouillon that had been added had completely vanished. On shaking, a cloud of dry dust could be seen in the air in the foot-glass. In order to avoid inhaling this presumably infected dust, the next part of the experiment was carried out in the open air. The grain was poured from the foot-glass into the linen bag in which I had received the specimen. From the bag a bulk of about 40 cubic centimetres was poured into a measuring glass that had been previously sterilised. This small bulk of grain was then wetted with sterile bouillon and stirred up with a glass rod. About a-half to a quarter of this bouillon was sucked up into a pipette and injected into a mouse. The white mice employed had generally been in my possession for some time. Each lived in a separate cage. The case before being occupied had in all cases been sterilised in an autoclave. The pipettes employed for the injections were always disinfected by boiling in water previous to use. The skin of the mouse at the point of inoculation was previously to the injection rubbed with a mixture of carbolic acid, water, and alcohol. mixed

The extracts made in this manner were as soon as possible injected after the infection of the grain were injected into mice with the following results:—

Mouse treated with extract of Linseed died within 24 hours.
" " " Yellow rapeseed died within 72 hours.
" " " Brown " " 24 "
" " " Tilseed " " 48 "
" " " Groundnuts " " 24 "
" " " Castor seed " " 24 "
" " " Poppyseed " " 24 "
" " " Wheat (new hard red) died within 48 hours.
" " " (of another kind) survived.
" " " Flour died within 48 "

Two days after the infection of the grain, specimens were again taken extracted in exactly the same manner as before and injected into another series of mice with the following results:—

Mouse treated with extract of Linseed died within 7 days
" " Yellow rapeseed died within 24 hours
" " Brown " 4 days.
" " Tilseed survived.
" " Groundnuts died within 11 days.
" " Castorseed " 48 hours.
" " Poppyseed " 48 "
" " Wheat (first variety) survived.
" " (second variety) "
" " Flour died within 48 hours.

At this time I found out that an extract of castor seeds to which no bubonic microbes had been added was equally fatal as the infected seeds to mice, and consequently was obliged to omit castor seeds from my experiments. The reason of this is that the castor seeds contain a poision, known as ricin, which is intensely active on subcutaneous injection. On stirring up the seeds with bouillon as described caused a fatal dose to pass into solution. The mouse injected with such an extract would certainly die whether or not the bubonic microbe was present. If I made the extract of the seeds so rapidly that a fatal dose of the poison would not be dissolved, I could have no certainty that sufficient time had elapsed to allow the microbes to pass into suspension in the bouillon.

Four days after the commencement of the experiment, extracts of the grain were again made as before and injected into mice as follows:—

Mouse treated with extract of Linseed died after 13 days.
" " " Yellow rapeseed survived.
" " " Brown " "
" " " Tilseed survived.
" " " Groundnuts survived.
" " " Poppyseed "
" " " Wheat, 1st variety "
" " " 2nd " "
" " " Flour survived.

Eleven days after the commencement of the experiments, extracts were again injected. A change in procedure was made in this case in that the grain, instead of being merely stirred in a measuring glass with a glass rod in order to produce the suspension in the bouillon, were slightly ground up in a mortar until the mixture of bouillon and debris was so thick that I could with difficulty suck it up into the pipette. The results obtained were as follows:—

Mouse treated with extract of Linseed survived.
" " Yellow rapeseed survived.
" " Brown " died within 21 hours.
" " Tilseed died within 7 days.
" " Groundnuts died within 24 hours.
" " Poppyseed survived.
" " Wheat (first variety) survived.
" " (second variety) "
" " Flour survived. "

Thirteen days after the commencement of the experiment, extracts were again injected into mice with the following results. In this, as in later experiments the grain was extracted by grinding it in a mortar with the bouillon.

Mouse treated with extract of Linseed survived.
" " " Yellow rapeseed died after 24 hours.
" " " Brown rapeseed survived.
" " " Tilseed "
" " " Groundnuts "
" " " Poppyseed "
" " " Wheat (first variety) "
" " " (second variety) "
" " " Flour "

The mouse treated with the yellow rapeseed extract showed no appearances microscopically or otherwise of having succumbed to bubonic infection. There was nothing noteworthy at the seat of inoculation in the back, but there was an extensive blood stained oedma on the underside of the neck but appearances suggesting that it had died from some accidental infection.

The above experiment indicates that the bubonic microbe derived from pure cultures perishes within thirteendays afterbeingadded to the above-mentioned specimens of grain and seeds. The question now arises whether the microbe would show a greater or lesser degree of resistance when derived from the organs of animals dead of the disease. A reply to this question is given in the following experiment.

The spleen of a rat and the spleenliver and oedema mousefrom a—both animals having died after plague inoculationwere groundup in a sterilemortar with pow deredglassand mixed with10 cubic centimetresofboull lon. One cubic centimetre of the mixture was added to half a kilogram of each of the specimens of grain immediately and violently shaken as in the previous experiment. Extracts were at once injected into mice with the following results:—

Mouse injected with Linseed died within 48 hours.
" " Yellow rapeseed survived.
" " Brown " died in 5 days.
" " Tilseed died in 6 days.
" " Groundnuts in 6 days.
" " Poppyseed survived.
" " Wheat, 2nd variety, died in 4 days.
" " Flour died in 4 days.

The fact that two mice in this series survived and that the others only succumbed after an unusual delay may be due to the fact that the grains were extracted very rapidly with the bouillon and not ground up in it as in the preceding and following experiments. Consequently it is probable that fewer microbes than usual became suspended in the bouillon extracts.

Two days later, extracts were again made and injected into mice as follows:—

Mouse treated with extract of Linseed died within 24 hours.
" " Yellow rapeseed died within 24 hours.
" " Brown " died within
" " Tilseed survived.
" " Groundnuts survived.
" " Poppyseed "
" " Wheat died within 48 hours
" " Flour "

Six days after the commencement of the experiment extracts were made and injected with the following results:—

Mouse treated with extract of Yellow rapeseed survived.
" " " Brown " "
" " " Tilseed survived.
" " " Groundnuts survived.
" " " Poppyseed "
" " " Wheat "
" " " Flour died in 3 days.

No reason could be obtained from post-mortem appearances or cultures for thinking that the last-mentioned mouse had died of bubonic plague. Further, the flour had shown no special capacity for nourishing the bubonic microbe in my other experiments, so that it would appear to be probable that the bubonic microbe had died out in this case as in the other. Nevertheless, I am continuing my experiments with flour and hope to make a separate report to you on the subject in a few days.

Earlier experiments carried out with another kind of grain (bajri) has shown me that the bubonic microbe in this case dies out within 2 days.

In these experiments I had kept the grain damp, so that eventualy it became covered with mildew. In the experiment now described, by keeping the grain in a dry condition in bags imitated more closely the conditions that exist in commerce. Under such conditions the microbe of bubonic plague appears to die out within from 4 to 6 days. In a few instances, my experiments have suggested that it may survive for periods extending up to 13 days. But it must be remembered that my experiments had to be carried out with the aid of mice owing to the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of healthy rats in Bombay at the present time. It is more probable that the death of the mice in these exceptional instances was due to the accidental presence of other microbes than that unusually resistant forms of the bubonic microbe were present.

The above was received by us too late for publication in yesterday's paper.

The text of the report to the Chamber of Commerce containing a summary of the above document was published in our issue of yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 16.

AGAINST the great mischief wrought by the mutual aid societies in swindling the poor, the Government have appointed a Committee composed of Messrs. M. A. do Rozario Vay, A. J. d'Oliveira Pegado, and T. S. da Piedade and Souza to investigate the accounts of such societies in the province of Salsette, and send in a detailed report to the Government. The Penal Code in respect to crimes of this nature is so lenient that swindling will be carried on as long as there are blind people to dabble in lottery associations. The revenue office in Damaun has been so re-organised as to recover land taxes in 1898 according to the year 1897 abolishing the tax on tobacco from the current year. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 16th January averaged to Rs. 59 per mile against Rs. 175 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the seven days of the first six months amounted to Rs. 4,574, compared with Rs. 15,833 for a similar period last year. The Chief Medical Officer has issued two orders concerning the regulations to be observed in the Lazaretto at Reis Magos. They refer to the admission and discharge of the quarantined, the kind of disinfectants to be used, and the instructions for the subordinate officials. During the forthcoming carnival masquerade dances have been prohibited. Those who may wish to indulge in it should obtain license, and should give their address with the costume they may wish to use. An order has also been issued prohibiting "devotas" and nocturnal funeral processions. Captain F. T. Viera da Rocha has been appointed Port Officer in place of Captain E. A. Sattir de Souza, deceased. The decree ordering payment of one per cent. by the Municipalities to the "Institute Ultramarino" has been approved by his Majesty's Government. The yearly payment should be made up to 30th June, and not 31st July of each year, as was previously announced. It has been found highly inconvenient and prejudicial for the interest of the Marmagoa Railway to levy stamp duty on direct transit of goods for foreign exports, and it has been resolved that the transit of such goods shall pay 8 annas stamp duty irrespective of their value. Mr. Andrade, District Judge of Salsette, has been promoted to a Judgeship of the High Court, and Mr. Viegas, the District Judge of Damaun, has been appointed to the post at Salsette. The "Bolstim Official" of the 16th instant, publishes a long decree regarding the conservation of the Forests of Nagar Avely, in Damaun, and Novas Conquistas, in Goa. There has not been a single Governor-General who has not harped on the potential wealth of these forests and uncultured lands, and has not given orders for realising the desideratum, but practically nothing has been done towards the better management of the forests. The same number of the "Official Boletim" publishes an order in which it is said that the non-development of the Railway and Port receipts are due to want of sufficient lands round about Marmagoa for the accommodation of merchandise and mercantile establishments. In order to do away with the difficulty appropriation of private lands by the Government has been recommended. At the beginning of the Railway private persons have invested in landed property, thinking it would be valuable as the Railway line and the Marmagoa harbour would develope. These expectations are left unfulfiled as railway receipts are dwindling into insignificance. I am sure the private proprietors of the land would be glad to part with their property should they get something for what it is now believed to be an unremunerative investment. Another order has been issued by the Governor-General respecting the goods to be bonded and stowed in godowns. Rules in details regarding the fees and the duties have been given which are only interesting to the merchants.

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THE HON. MR. BIRDWOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to request you to publish the following correspondence in your paper.—I remain, &c.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

12 (*a*) Was the Bombay Government consulted by the Secretary of State for India, or did it make any representation to him, about the appointment of a successor to the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood? If so, did it urge upon the Secretary of State for India the expediency of appointing an officer from the Judicial branch of the Civil Service to fill the vacancy?

(*b*) Did this Government recommend the appointment of Sir Charles Ollivant to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood? If so, whether it was on the ground that the present state of the Bombay City made the presence in the Council of an officer of his intimate knowledge of the city desirable?

(*c*) What arrangements do Government propose to make for the disposal of Judicial appeals, &c., coming up for the decision of Government after the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood?

Legislative Department, Secretariat,
Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your question 12, received with your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to refer you to the first sentence of Rule III. (b) of the rules for asking questions, and to state that as facts (*a*) and (*b*) of your question relate to a matter not under the control of this Government, his Excellency the President cannot permit them to be put. Part (*c*) of the question has been admitted.—Yours, faithfully,

S. L. BATCHELOR.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Sitalvad.

Ahmedabad, 18th Feb., 1897.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 16th instant, intimating that his Excellency the President has been pleased to admit part (*c*) of question No. 12, but has disallowed parts (*a*) and (*b*) on the ground that they relate to a matter not under the control of this Government. I beg to submit that, although the appointment of a successor to the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood rested entirely with the Secretary of State for India, still if any recommendation was made or opinion expressed by this Government regarding that appointment, that was a matter under the control of this Government. This interpretation of Rule III. (b) I venture to submit, not without precedent. Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act 1892 vests entirely in the Governor-General-in-Council the power of making rules, with the approval of the Secretary of State as to the conditions under which nominations of additional members of the local Council are to be made. It was in exercise of this power that the Governor-General-in-Council in 1893 framed rules for nominations to the Bombay Council. In rule 2 of the said rules the number of elective or recommendation seats was fixed at eight. The fixing of the proportion of elective and purely nomination seats was, under the law, a matter under the control of the Supreme Government and outside the control of this Government. There was a heated controversy at the time about the distribution of these eight seats in the subsidiary rules framed by this Government in which an important division of the Presidency was denied the franchise of recommending a member. In answer to the representations that were made at the time against this arrangement, Government was pleased to say that as the number of recommendation seats was fixed at 8 by the Supreme Government, a matter over which this Government had no control, no other distribution was possible. At the meeting of the Council held on the 27th July 1893, I put the following question, which was admitted and answered:—

Question:—Was the Bombay Government consulted by his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council with regard to the fixing of the number of recommendation seats in the enlarged local Legislative Council at eight?

Answer: The answer to the Honourable member's question is in the affirmative. I venture to submit that it is difficult to distinguish in principle the admissibility of the above question from that of parts (a) and (b) of my question No. 12. I may be permitted, therefore, to respectfully request his Excellency the President to reconsider his decision and allow the whole of question No. 12.—Yours faithfully,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

To S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S.

INDIAN POVERTY AND ITS REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with interest your remarks on the subject of Indian poverty. It goes without saying that over-population is one of the chief causes of the poverty of the Indian masses.

The result of early marriages, and conviction of compulsory marriages among the masses according to wrong religious notions, is the over-population, which is increasing and multiplying more than the country according to the present circumstances can support. The population of the country is capable of increasing in geometrical progression, while the means of subsistence, i.e., produce of land, will scarcely advance, even with the help of utmost human industry in arithmetical progression; and to prevent the poverty of the people moral and social reforms should be introduced among the people for limiting the excessive increase of population.

May I beg to draw the attention of the directors of public instruction, of the universities, and of the text book committees of the various provinces to the necessity for introducing into the curriculum of the middle and high schools and also in the university examinations some books and primers explaining the evils of over-population and the extreme necessity of observing moral and social reforms.—Yours, &c.,

T. GANGARAM,
Zamindar, D. I. Khan, Punjab.

MASSED BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow us, through the medium of your paper, to thank the Officers commanding the different regiments for their kindness in giving us the treat they did on the 16th and 18th instant; which, we think, was very much appreciated, and we trust we shall have another opportunity of hearing them next moonlight night. We also tender our thanks to the conductors and men.—Yours, &c.,

LOVERS OF MUSIC.

OVERCROWDING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In writing about the much-needed disinfection of 2nd and 3rd class railway carriages, Mr. N. M. Lungrana, in his last letter in your columns, casually refers to the overcrowding in the trains. This is a chronic grievance of the public which has time and again found utterance in the Press; but which, like the felt disease we are struggling with at present, has so far shown itself master of the situation. If close packing in railway carriages cannot be effectually stopped during the present crisis, we may well despair of seeing matters improve when the terrors of infection have vanished. This was no doubt one of the many public complaints against railway management which our late lamented Viceroy, Lord Mayo, had in mind when he wrote: "I am not at all satisfied that the comforts of the 3rd class and native passengers are properly attended to." It seems to me that nothing short of abolishing the 1st and 2nd class carriages—the maintenance of which is said to be a losing concern to the companies—will bring about a reform in this direction. Until the great ones begin to suffer, the poor must groan in vain!—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Feb. 23 SOLOMON EAGLE.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF MEETING AT SHEGAON.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the public of Shegaon, writes a local correspondent, was held in the Municipal Hall, on Sunday, at about 10 o'clock, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the young, old, and infirm, who are quite unable to work. Mr. E. C. Rich, Ralli Brothers' agent, presided. Mr. Rich expressed his views in English, and Messrs. Datto pant Bhagwat Vakil of Akole and P. V. Joychand, head-master, explained to the people assembled, the purpose for which they met and the duty they owe to their starving brethren. Mr. Bhagwat, as vice-president of the District Local Board, promised to give employment to six hundred people by opening a quarry two miles distant from Shegaon. A subscription list was sent round, and it was exceedingly satisfactory to find that a sum of Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot. Messrs. Kadarmal Shet, Hari Patel, Tarachand Shet, and Vaibhai deserve special mention. Two thousand rupees more, it is sanguinely expected, will be collected shortly. The sum thus started will be utilized in feeding about three hundred poor people for six months. The Municipal Committee has sanctioned a thousand rupees in connection with this work, and intends to open a poor house from the 1st of April. A sub-committee was formed to collect further subscriptions and to manage the funds. After thanking Mr. Bhagwat for coming down to Shegaon, and for kindly promising to give employment to able-bodied men, the meeting was dissolved.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Pierce, Lieut, Bengal 2nd R I, Fur. on leave, from Meerut.
ODowda, Lt, Bengal 1st R W Kent, Regt, on leave, from Meerut.
Hood, Lt, Bengal 2nd Manchester, on leave, from Dinapore.
Gordon Clay, Lt, Bengal 5th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Meerut.
White, Lt, Bengal R H on leave, from Meerut
Holdon, Lt, Bengal 5th on leave, from Nowgong.
Moline, Lt, Bengal 1st Essex rey Regt, from Nowgong.
Brierley, Lt Bengal R A, on leave, from Calcutta.
Woodcock, Lt, Pun the Black watch, on leave, from Mooltan.
Stewart, Lt Punjab R A, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Hunter, Lt Punj Oxford L I, on duty, from Ferozpore.
Cadell, Lt Punj R A, from Mian Mir.
Sparke, Major, Bo, K O York. L I on leave from Nasirabad.
Beveridge, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S on plague duty from England.
Borradaile, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, on plague duty from England.
Reade, Surg Major, Bo, A M S, on plague duty from England.
Bayley Lt, Bo, R A on leave from Nasirabad.
Brown, Lt, Bo, R A on leave from Mhow.
Jepson, Lt, Bo, Ord Dept, on leave from Karachi.
Chamberlain, Maj Bo, R

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE health of the navy in 1895, though not quite so good as in the preceding year, may be regarded as normal, and on the whole satisfactory. In 1894 the navy was exceptionally healthy, so that the usual principle of comparing results with those of the preceding year affords no fair comparison. Statistical reports on the health of the navy date from the year 1856 and it is satisfactory to learn from the Medical Director-General that the invaliding ratio has never been lower during thirty-nine years, except in 1894. The ratio for 1895 was 25·26 per thousand, as compared with 24·98 in the previous year, and considering that the officers and men of the fleet are distributed over many unhealthy climes the ratio is distinctly low. As regards sickness, the average ratio for the whole service was just a trifle over 41 per thousand, and taking this as the standard of health we find, as usual, that climatic influences were responsible for the fluctuations chronicled. On the home station the ratio was 40·43, and considering that every trifling ailment or accident is here considered, it will be understood that the health of the men in the United Kingdom was distinctly good. Even on the East Indies station the average sick list was only 49·9 per thousand, whilst on the South-east Coast of America—generally the healthiest station—the ratio sank to 33·38. The health of the Mediterranean Squadron is always an important point, and it is therefore satisfactory to find that the ratio of sickness was below the Home average, rising no higher than 37·19. On the other hand, the Home average of sickness, as also the average on the China, Cape, and West Coast stations, was slightly increased during the year by numerous cases of influenza.

Up to the present time in the French army cyclists have been employed chiefly to transmit orders and carry messages, but it is now proposed to form cyclist corps of combatants—a kind of mounted infantry, using bicycles instead of ponies. An experimental company of sixty men has been formed by Captain Gerard, who has invented for their use an ingenious bicycle which can fold in two, by means of a hinge on the cross-bar, so that, when folded, the front wheel and hind wheel are next each other, and the machines become readily portable on the men's shoulders. The cylist company, as at present organised, consists of four sections, twelve men each, commanded by one sergeant and two corporals, thus making up a total of forty-eight rank and file, with four serjeeants and eight corporals. The folding bicycle is provided with leather braces to enable the men to carry it on their backs. The uniform is a blue jersey, a blue flannel belt, a loose cloth jacket, cut very like a pliot coat, or an open Norfolk jacket, red trousers, close-fitting from the knee, leggings, and ankle boots. The eqipment consists of the regulation belt with three pouches, each containing forty rounds of ball cartridge. In the pouch carried at the back there is room provided for the pump and the usual tools. A canvas bag is also provided to bold a spare jersey. The armament consists of a Lebel rifle and bayonet. Two cycle smiths are attached to the company. They ride a coupled bicycle and carry spare nuts, tyres, air chambers, files, hammers, and other articles to repair the machines.—

The naval correspondent of the *Globe* states that the Admiralty have given a contract for eight boats and their machinery of an entirely new and confidential type to the firm of Messrs. Yarrow and Company, and for three similar boats, excepting as to the type of boiler, to Messrs. Thornycroft. It will be interesting to know for how long the design of these boats remains confidential. Hitherto, so far as it has been possible to ascertain anything certain about such things, we have always understood that no sooner was a new design completed at the Admiralty, and generally distributed either to the public or private shipbuilders, than straightway it found its way abroad. Of course it is impossible to say where the leak is, but that such a leak exists, perhaps many of them, seems to be beyond question. We have therefore our doubts about the confidental nature of the new type. The same correspondent states that Messrs. Yarrow are now in negotiation with the Russian and Austrian Governments for the supply of their water-tube boilers to cruisers which those Powers are about to build. They have just supplied a torpedo-boat named the *Viper* to the Austrian Government. The Japanese Government has given orders both to Yarrow and to Thornycroft for torpedo-boat destroyers of thirty-one knots speed. We should imagine that both these widely-experienced firms must be now crammed full of work.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* formulates a weighty indictment of the President, the Royal Naval Reserve ship in the West India Docks. He points out that not only is the old hulk completely out of date, but that the guns and fittings are obsolete and the drill antiquated. No attention is paid to discipline, dress, or the ordinary routine of a man-of-war; prayers are not read, revolver drill is never carried out. Torpedo nets are never seen or the way to rig them shown. Practice with Morris tubes cannot be carried out except with the rifle. The shed on shore for field exercise is not large enough to wheel a half-company, and there is not even room enough to go through bayonet exercise properly, and to make matters worse an obsolete gun has been mounted in a battery at the end of the shed, the shouting of orders at which interferes with the rifle and squad drill. It may be, and probably as regards the allegation that no attention is paid to discipline it is the case, that the writer exaggerates, yet at the same time there is much truth in his statement. Seeing that from twenty to thirty officers of the Reserve and a very large number of men are constantly passing through the ship, both the staff and the appurtenances should be maintained on a basis to give proper training. The writer asks that the President should be swept away and replaced by a modern cruiser or battery on a more suitable site. We do not see how it is possible, or what adequate return would be obtained by placing a modern cruiser in the West India Docks. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site. It would be however possible to replace the President by a drill shed sufficient for gun and smallarm drill, leaving other training to be obtained at sea. The time must soon come when every Reserveman will be obliged to pass a certain portion of instruction afloat, and the sooner the better.

Three high officials at Toulon Dockyard, the director of naval construction and the engineers in charge of constructive work and of machinery, have fallen under the displeasure of Admiral Besnard, who has transferred them to other employments. Some say that this step is but a disciplinary measure resulting from the fact that officials at Toulon publicly expresssed their sympathy with an assistant-engineer at the yard who, as a mark of censure, had been transferred to Brest. Others aver that the cause of the Minister's action is the revelation of defects in the Carnot disclosed at her trials, and to the fact that her fighting masts and superstructure have to be cut down with the purpose of bringing her to the proper water-line. The *Marine Francaise* informs us that it is rumoured officials attempted to hide the extent of the defects, and displayed ill will towards the Jureguiberry. The latter ship is found superior in every respect, but she sins in having been built in a private yard, and, if the report be credited, pretexts have been raised to retard her completion. In some circles the changes at Toulon are connected with the modifications going on in the Formidable, which, after long delays, has received new boilers and has had her big gun and turret amidships removed, to be replaced by four of 6·3 in. in armoured casemates on the upper deck. The battery guns are to be changed for quick-firers of the same calibre. It is said that other modifications of the armament may be necessary to fit the ship to receive an admiral in comfort. Admiral Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, who is to assume command of the Reserve Squadron in October, is believed to wish to hoist his flag in the ship in which he served as chief of the staff. At Toulon some reorganisation of the dockyard is imminent.

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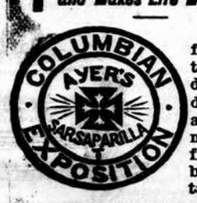

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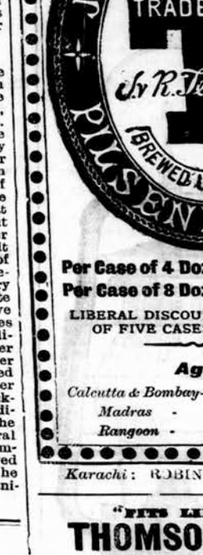

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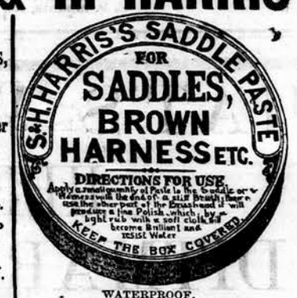

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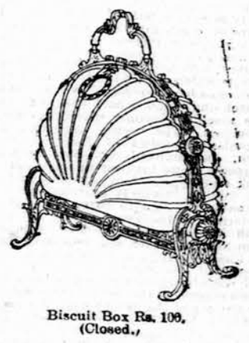

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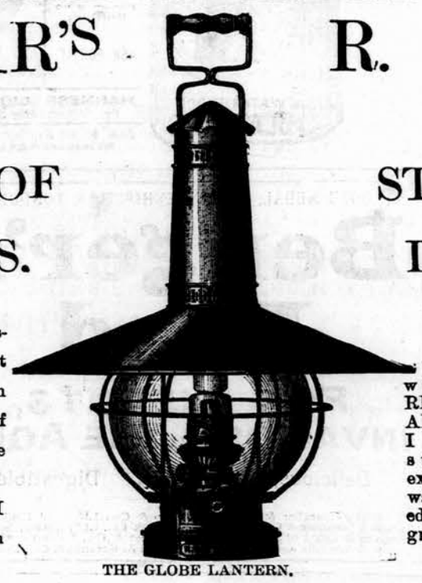

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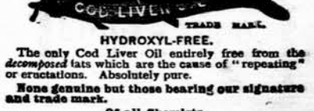

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